

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 8.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1832.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NIGHT WI' BURNS

Celebrating the Scotch Poet's
Birthday.

SWELL BANQUET AT ARLINGTON

Robert Catton Makes an
Appropriate Response.

Fitting Ceremonies in Honor of
the Great Poet—Some Bits
of History.

"All honor to the immortal Scottish
bard, Robert Burns," was the one
thought that animated the hearts of
the members of the Thistle Club as
they gathered around the banquet
table in the Arlington Hotel last night,
a table that was decorated and sup-
plied with all the dainties by Thomas
Krouse, the proprietor of the hotel.

Not less than 40 sat down, and among
the number were members of kindred
clubs, friends and others.

Before beginning Chieftain White
made a few remarks, saying that the
banquet had been designed in the first
place, for the celebration of the anni-
versary of the birthday of the im-
mortal Scotch bard, Robert Burns, and
second, to promote the sociability of
the members of the club and kindred
clubs, together with their friends.

The banquet finished, Chieftain
White arose, and in the capacity of
toastmaster, announced the first toast
of the evening, Robert Burns." Mr.
Robert Catton responded to this in the
following excellent speech, which held
the attention of all to the end and
brought forth rounds of merited ap-
plause:

"Brother Scots and Gentlemen:

"Allow me to express my sense of
the honor done me by the Thistle Club
in asking me to respond to this toast.
In doing so I would ask your indul-
gence if I read to you a few reflections
I have put together instead of trying
to make a speech. I never did make a
speech, and the chances are I never
will—but, that's neither here nor there.
I have asked myself the question,
and I now ask you: Why is it that all
over the world, on this evening, where-
ver there are two or three Scotsmen
gathered together, the day is recognized
as a red-letter day, and the immortal
memory of Robert Burns honored in
some way? From the elaborate cele-
brations of the Burns Clubs of our
native land to the simple, but no less sin-
cere, 'Nicht wi' Burns' in the backwoods
of America, the bush of Australia, the
jungle of India, or, let us say, among
the cane fields of Hawaii.

"The question may be answered by
one word—Love. We love Scotland,
and we love Burns, because Scotland
was so very dear to him. He says:

"A wish, that to my latest hour
Will strongly heave my breast—
That I for pure and Scotland's
sake,
Some useful plan or book could
make,
Or sing a song at least."

"But it would be doing very scant
justice to Burns and to his countless
admirers who never saw Scotland to
infer that it was only, though it may
have been chiefly, Scotland that he
loved. His heart was big enough to
include everything and everybody, the
'wee sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie,'
the field mouse, whose nest he turned
over with the plow; poor Maillie, his
pet sheep, strangled w' that vile wan-
chance thing, a rope; the wounded
hare, the banks and braes o' bonnie
Doon. His epistles to his friends, Ran-
kine, Lapraik, Henderson and the rest
—and how he loved and valued them.
Take the following from 'A Winter
Night,' as illustrating at the same
time Burns' sympathy and his power
of description:

"I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha' bide this brattle,
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep lairrig
sprattle
Beneath a scawr,
Ilk happing bird, wee helpless
thing,
Mat in the merry months o' spring,
Delegated me to hear thee sing.
What comes o' thee?
Whan wilt thou cower thy chitter-
ling wing
An' close thy e'e?"

"The very devil himself, instead of
being cursed and damned, is treated
to a dissertation on his misdeeds, re-
monstrated with, and taken leave of
in that verse with which you are all
familiar:

"But fare ye weel, auld Nickie-ben,
Gin ye wad tak a thocht an' men!
Ye abillus micht, I dinna ken.
Still hae a stake,
I'd wae to think o' ye black den
E'en for yer sake."

"This may be carrying sympathy
beyond the bounds, but the humor of

that passage has never been surpassed
that I know of.

"No man in whose heart filial love
and the love of his neighbor had not
a very large place could have written
the Cotter's Saturday Night, and as
we all know Burns 'dearly loved the
lassies o'.' That is why he wrote the
best love songs that ever have been
written. As Carlyle says of his songs
generally:

"They do not affect to be set to music,
but they actually and in themselves are
music."
"As Burns' heart was big enough, so
was his genius comprehensive enough
to embrace and illustrate all subjects,
and that is just why he was a real
poet, which means a true poet, for
verse that is not true, that does not
see nature face to face without coat
and without affectation may be fault-
less as rhyme, but it is not poetry and
is doomed to oblivion.

"It is his intimacy with and thorough
understanding of nature that enables
Burns to reach all hearts. He does
not stand apart and tell how the Cot-
ter's Halloween is celebrated or what
happened when 'Willie brewed a peck
o' malt.' He actually sees it all and is
taking part as he writes in the devo-
tions, the frolic, or the conviviality,
and so enables the reader to picture it
to himself and see it, too, and enjoy it.

"Scotland has produced many emi-
nent men whom she delights to honor,
but none other, I think, at once so lov-
ing and so gifted as Robert Burns, her
favorite son. His big heart sympa-
thized with all sorts and conditions of
men, from the Earl of Glencairn to the
jolly beggars, and his splendid genius
enabled him to express that sympathy
so as to reach all men's hearts; that, I
take it, is why all sorts and conditions
of men unite to do honor to his mem-
ory on the 25th of January.

"There are many sides to Burns' lit-
erary work. I have briefly sketched
what I think is the great feature of it,
and shall not attempt anything
further in that direction.

"I should like, however, to say a few
words about the man, and let me say at
once, and I take the liberty of saying it
on behalf of the Thistle Club, that
we are not met here tonight to apolo-
gize, in the slightest measure, for Robert
Burns.

"No doubt, there is still a remnant
of the 'uncivilized' that think or affect
to think that the celebration of his
birthday might with advantage be left
alone; that his was not a good exam-
ple; that he was this, and that the
next thing—and by no means worthy
of being 'celebrated.' Burns being
mortal, was not perfect, but with all
his imperfections we are proud of him,
and let me say that it took just the
sort of man that Burns was to do what
he did and place him on all but the
very highest pinnacle of literary fame.

"We may regret the rantin' roarin'
episodes, the pints o' wine and gowden
locks, but we must admit that it took
them all to produce 'Auld Lang Syne'
and 'Magnum's Awa,' as well as 'Tam
O' Shanter' and the 'Lad That Was
Born in Kyle.'

"He'll hae misfortunes great and sma'
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit till us a'—
We'll a' be proud o' Robin."

William Love, with his violin, set
the hearts of the Scots tingling by the
rendition of some popular Scottish airs.
George Smithies presided at the piano.

Mr. J. Stewart praised the name of
Robert Burns in a highly appreciated
poem composed by himself.

The toast, "Scotland," was responded
to by Thomas Black. He spoke of
the honor of being born in Scotland,
and of what that country had done to
put England in the high position she
now holds. He then dwelt upon some
of the great men that bonnie land had
produced—Hugh Miller, the great ge-
ologist; James Watt, the inventor of
the steam engine; Burns, and others,
fading a galaxy of poets; and David
Livingstone and Mungo Parke who
have figured so prominently as travel-
ers.

In speaking of the Scotch people Mr.
Black dwelt upon their integrity, the
temperance of their natures and their
"stiktuivness."

"My Love Is Like the Red, Red
Rose," sung by Thomas McMillan and
joined in the chorus by all present,
was a bright in the evening's proceed-
ings.

Mr. George Dall gave a recitation of
"Tam O' Shanter," which for ex-
pression and excellence of delivery
could not have been surpassed.

Then came Mr. David Macrae with
an excellent baritone voice, singing
that good old Scotch air "There Was
a Lad Who Was Born in Kyle."

"The Land We Live In" was respon-
ded to by Chieftain White himself, the
one who had been chosen to fill that
place being absent. The speaker said
that if people here only minded their
own business the country would be a
first-rate one in which to live.

James Stewart recited "The Laird o'
Cockpen," and then came another
song, "Bruce's Address at Bannock-
burn," by Thomas McMillan.

Mr. W. Rowe, president of the Sons
of St. George, answered to the toast,
"Kindred Societies."

"Goe Bring To Me a Pint of Wine"
was sung in a fine tenor voice by Wil-
liam Dixon.

George Smithies sang "Juanita," af-
ter which Colonel Moore, a visitor,
made a few remarks, and paid a fitting
tribute to the memory of Robert
Burns.

"Lying On a Foreign Shore, Or the
Immigrant's Farewell" was sung by
George Lindsay. This was followed by
another song, "Be Kind to the Old
Folks," by Thomas Smith.

Mr. William Love played some fa-
miliar spirited Irish airs, after which
Mr. G. Wilson responded to the toast,
"Absent Members." William Dixon

sang another song, and there came
that rousing air, "Sandy Macfarland,"
by David Macrae with a hearty chorus
by all.

"The Press" was responded to by C.
Girdler of the Independent.

"The Wild Rover" was the song Mr.
G. Turner chose with which to please
those present.
After A. Stoddard had sung "The
Lass with the Rooden Plide," a vote
of thanks was tendered. Chieftain
White for the part he had played in
the success of the evening, and then,
with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne"
the merry throng broke up, feeling
that a most enjoyable and profitable
time had been spent.

COURT MATTERS.

Waterhouse Executors Discharged
Mrs. Dimond Sues for Alimony.

A decision in the appeal case en-
titled H. Lose, assignee in bankruptcy
of M. S. Levy, vs. Theo. H. Davies &
Co., was the only thing of interest
in the higher courts yesterday. In this
matter the Supreme Court reserves the
decision and decree of the Circuit
Judge, and declares the mortgage to
be in full effect. In defining that position,
the court says that both Davies
& Co. and Schmidt & Son were ignor-
ant of the insolvency of Levy, there-
fore neither could be held responsible
in the issue. Judge A. S. Hartwell, per
plaintiff; Thurston & Stanley for de-
fendants.

Carl Klemme has been adjudged a
bankrupt, and Friday next has been
set as the day for proving claims and
electing an assignee. Thurston &
Stanley for voluntary bankrupt.

J. O. Carter, administrator of the
estate of the late Henri G. McGrew,
has filed his final accounts together
with a petition for allowance and dis-
charge. He asks to be allowed \$159.74
and charges himself \$6032.27. Friday,
February 26, is appointed as the time
for hearing said petition and accounts.

In the matter of the estate of the
late John Waterhouse an order has
been issued by Judge Perry out of the
Circuit Court discharging the execu-
tors, Henry and William Waterhouse,
from such trust and all further re-
sponsibility in respect of their ac-
counts as such executors.

The court has discharged David
Dayton from further responsibility as
Administrator of the estate of the late
James Donnelly. In his final account
the Administrator charges himself
with \$205.50 and credits \$123.30, leav-
ing a balance of \$76.20.

John M. Dowsett of Honolulu has
been appointed trustee of the estate
of the late H. W. Mist. In place of
George B. Penell and Rev. James
H. Stuart, the persons named in the
will.

J. E. Grossman has been appointed
Administrator of the estate of the late
J. H. Distelrath of Oahu, Hawaii, under
\$1000 bonds. A fee of \$15 was allowed
the commissioner by the court.

The matter of Magoon vs. Ahmi
before Judge Carter again Monday
morning. Argument was finished and
the case was submitted.

Carrie H. Dimond filed late yester-
day in Chambers a motion for reason-
able alimony and the sum of \$250 for
counsel fees. The motion will be
heard this morning.

HAGEY INSTITUTE.

Five Incorporators Secured Yes-
terday by Alex. Young.

The five persons necessary to incor-
porate the Hagey Institute in Hono-
lulu were secured yesterday through
the personal efforts of Alexander
Young, who has taken a deep interest
in the matter. They will be: W. R.
Castle, F. J. Lowrey, John Ena, P. C.
Jones and Alexander Young. The lat-
ter gentleman was seen last night, and
stated that the articles of incorpora-
tion were being drawn up by Mr. Cas-
tle.

"The capital stock," he said, "will be
\$25,000 (not \$50,000, as stated), and
there will be provisions made to in-
crease it to \$100,000, if required, in the
future. The shares will be \$10 each,
so that people of moderate means may
become interested. Your paper quoted
me as saying the shares would be \$100,
which was a mistake. Another thing:
In speaking of the surplus profits be-
ing used to pay for the treatment of
men who wish to take, but who can-
not afford to pay for the treatment,
your reporter makes me say: 'Upon
this basis we will work, and hope to
carry the greatest good to the largest
number of our citizens.' The inference
from this remark is that the largest
number of our citizens are candidates
for the cure. What I wished to imply
was that by creating a surplus fund
out of which intemperate people could
be treated, the institute would be able
to accomplish a greater good to a lar-
ger number of people of this class than
if it was left to them, individually, to
pay for the treatment."

Mr. Young said the plans were not
fully matured as to accommodations,
and nothing would be definitely set-
tled in that respect until the company
was incorporated.

To Cure Tuberculosis.

The following telegram from Lon-
don will prove an interesting item of
news to the medical fraternity, in con-
nection with the reported spreading of
tuberculosis among the cattle and
horses of this island, and if true, is a
great discovery:

"London, Jan. 25th.—The Daily News
has a dispatch from Berlin which re-
ports that Dr. Niemann, the well-
known bacteriologist, discovered a new
cure for tuberculosis, being the serum
from a nanny goat's blood mixed with
the bacilli of the disease."

PIGEON SERVICE

Suggestions for More Rapid Com-
munication.

REQUIRES CAREFUL TRAINING

One Station Only Requir-
ed on Each Island.

Messages From Hawaii and Re-
turn in Ten Hours—Sug-
gestions for Training.

Since the Franco-German war of
1871, the military and naval authori-
ties of Europe have been perfecting
the use of carrier pigeons in time of
war, and also for commercial purposes
in times of peace. The naval authori-
ties of the United States are also fol-
lowing their example.

The use of these birds, during the
siege of Paris was a remarkable suc-
cess, both in sending and receiving
messages. The dispatches were re-
duced five hundred times by means of
photography, on films of collodion, so
that tissue paper two inches long and
one and one-fourth of an inch wide,
held 2,500 messages, of twenty words
each. That is, one bird carried 30,000
messages. And on one occasion a sin-
gle bird carried 40,000 messages. These
were enclosed in a goose quill one and
three-fourths of an inch in length.

It is believed by many who have
not studied the subject, that the birds
will not cross bodies of water. Some
experiments in sending them over the
inter-island channels, have failed. But
it is quite clear that this was owing
to a failure to train them properly.
This will be seen from the many
most successful over-the-sea flights in
many places. In a recent number of
the "Proceedings of the Naval Insti-
tute," Prof. Henri Marion of Ann-
apolis gives much information on the
subject. He has charge of the govern-
ment stations for this service, which
is now being rapidly extended.

The French military and naval car-
rier pigeon service is maintained at
a cost of 100,000 francs annually. At
Cherbourg 500 birds are kept; at Brest
600; at Lorient 500; at Rochfort 500; at
Toulon 1000, and 500 in Paris.

In 1885, La Petite Journal, of Paris,
expended \$5000 in experiments with
birds. The steamer Manoubia was
chartered, and 4500 pigeons were taken
to sea, after being ten days. At a dis-
tance of 91 miles from land, 500 were
set free. None of them returned to
the vessel. At 125 miles, 1600 were
set free in a wind and rain storm.
Only one returned. At 137 and 1/2
miles, 600 were set free, and one re-
turned. At 312 miles, 1500 were set
free and only twelve returned. Nor
were they sea sick at any time. The
first prize, offered by the President of
the French republic was awarded to
a bird from Tours, which made 465
miles, 312 of which was by water, in
15 hours and 12 minutes. This speed
was at the rate of 30 and 1/2 miles per
hour. The birds set free at a distance
of 312 miles, made from 25 to 30 miles
per hour. (At this rate a message
could be carried from Kauai to Ma-
hukona, Hawaii, a distance of 250 miles
in about five hours.) The French have
also a sea service between Toulon
and Corsica, and a new service be-
tween Algiers and Marseilles is now
being constructed, a distance of 480
miles across the sea, (being nearly
twice the distance from Kauai to Ha-
waii.) There is also a pigeon service
between the islands of Reunion and
Mauritius, a distance of 120 miles. In
Italy there is a service between Mad-
dalena and Rome, a distance of 170
miles of which 150 miles is across the
sea. There is also the Napoli-Cat-
tara (Sardinia) service, a distance of
124 miles across the sea. Captain Ma-
gnoli of the Italian army has trained
birds to carry messages back and
forth between Civita Vecchia and Rome
a distance of 60 miles. Heretofore
birds would fly but one way, towards
home.

The Spaniards have an excellent ser-
vice across the Straits of Gibraltar. It
is used to prevent smuggling. The
Portuguese, the Austrians, and the
Russians, are promoting this service.
The German government offers prizes
to 400 societies, who are training birds.
The English Admiralty have establish-
ed a station at Portsmouth, where 300
birds are kept, and the war ships are
taking them to sea.

The people of Belgium are especial-
ly fond of flying the homing pigeon;
as a matter of pure sport. Formerly,
the flying distance was not over 80
miles. It has now greatly increased.
The Society Colombophile, of Ant-
werp, sends as many as 3000 birds at
one time, in a special car to the south
of France, a distance of 500 miles,
where they are released, and there is
intense interest in the fastest records.
The best birds in Europe are found in
Belgium.

Within the last few years, some at-
tention has been paid to this sport in
the United States, and great improve-
ment has been made in speed. In

1880, it was considered extraordinary
when a bird flew from Columbus, Ohio,
to New York in one day, a distance of
500 miles. Now there is a large num-
ber of "500 miles a day" birds. In
1894, a bird made 500 miles in one day,
at the rate of 4330 feet per minute or
nearly a mile per minute. In the same
year a bird made over a mile a minute
for the distance of 200 miles. Major
Howard A. Giddings states in "Out-
ing" that a bird was released from the
steamer Waesland, at 1 p. m. at a dis-
tance of 300 miles from land, and
reached home the same evening. Birds
bred at the Naval Academy at Anna-
polis, have made 40 miles an hour for
100 miles. General Greeley of the Sig-
nal Service, states that the birds read-
ily fly from Havana to the Key-West
barracks, a distance of over a hundred
miles across the water. In recent
competition, birds have flown from
Pensacola to Philadelphia, a distance
of 1000 miles.

The navy department at Washing-
ton, is now so well satisfied of the
value of this service, that it has estab-
lished a number of stations, and dove
cotes have been put on the war ships
New York and the Constellation.
As the first cost of a cable line be-
tween the islands would be not far
from \$300,000, and it would be neces-
sary to keep a vessel for repairing, the
question may be raised why a pigeon
service would not meet the demand
for quick despatch. How many "rush
messages" a week would be required?
How often would a shorter time from
any one point to another than five
hours be necessary? A message from
any one point in the islands to another
could be sent and answer received
within ten hours.

Several experts in the breeding and
flying of birds on the Pacific coast,
have considered the subject of inter-
island pigeon service, and they de-
clare that it is uncommonly easy to
establish it. The conditions are in
every way favorable, and the water
distances are far less than those in
Europe, as appears from the facts cited.
One station on each island would be
sufficient. One at Nawiliwili, Kauai,
one at Honolulu, one at Wailuku or
Kahului, and one at Mahukona. All
of these would work in connection
with the telephones. At first, a mes-
sage from Hawaii to Honolulu, would
be carried by one bird to Kauai, and
be carried by another bird to Oahu.
The message would be duplicated and
triplicated by other birds until the
service was absolutely certain, and the
most reliable birds were picked out.
A message from Kauai to Honolulu
should be delivered in five hours or
less. The distance is about 100 miles,
and a fairly good bird should make it
in three hours. As the service was
perfected, messages would be sent
from Kauai directly to Hawaii, a dis-
tance of 250 miles, and only one-half
of the distance now covered by birds
in Europe.

The cost of the service is small. It
is believed that \$100 would buy all the
breeding birds required in the begin-
ning. Only the young birds are trained.
The breeding is so rapid, there
would soon be a surplus. Success
would depend upon the care and at-
tention paid to training. If done in
a slipshod fashion, it would fail. The
young birds should be taken out in
cages or boats to a distance of five
miles at first and then released. The
distance would then be increased. The
most efficient would be retained and
the rest destroyed. One experienced
person could establish the service, and
after that, young women could attend
to it. All of the birds needed, would
not eat more than one horse. The
principal food is peas. The dove cores
would be inexpensive structures.

One bird can carry a sheet of tissue
paper the size of a letter sheet. This
is wrapped up in an aluminum tube
or goose quill, and fastened to one of
the tail feathers.

The service should be carried on
by the Post Office Department. The
postmasters should take charge of the
stations. In the event of insurrection
or other trouble, this service would be
more reliable than the cable, as a
cable can be easily cut close to the
shore, or its connecting overhead wires
be destroyed. Birds, however, may
be started from various points out of
the range of guns.

MOURNING IN JAPAN.

Death of the Dowager Em-
peratrix at Tokio.

H. I. J. M.'s Consul General is in
receipt of a communication from the
Foreign Office, Tokio, containing the
information of the death of the Dow-
ager Empress of Japan. In conse-
quence of this bereavement the Con-
sul General has sent out the following
letter:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897.

Sir:—It is my painful duty to in-
form you that I received today from
H. I. J. M.'s Government telegraphic
information of the demise of Her Im-
perial Majesty, the Empress Dowager
Asako, which deeply lamented event
occurred on Monday evening, the 11th
inst., at the Imperial Palace, Tokio,
Japan.

FOR ARBITRATION

Venezuela Treaty Signed and Sent to Senate.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE

Cuba Will Fight to End For Freedom.

Spain Willing to Accept Offer of United States—Nicaragua Canal Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote on behalf of Great Britain, today affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without a resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration by the single exception that neither nation surrender its honor or dignity to the judgment of the arbitrator. Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty and a message, earnestly approving it, to the Senate.

The treaty consists of twelve articles. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway is to act as the arbitrator in the case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the King and the final agreement on that detail was not cabled to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to be resolved. At 12:20 o'clock, this morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument. Immediately on receiving the cable from Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, First Secretary of the Embassy, proceeded to the State Department. They were met in the Secretary's private office by Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blandford, and C. Fiddle, who, as chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties. There were few formalities, as the signatures were but the culmination of a negotiation covering many weeks, during which a complete understanding had been reached on every phase of the subject. It was felt, however, that the moment was an eventful one. The Diplomatic Bureau had prepared two copies of the document. The one was not in any sense ornate. The articles of agreement were engrossed in a fair hand on the simple red margined parchment paper ordinarily used for treaties by the State Department. These copies were laid upon the Secretary's desk and then occurred a very necessary formality. The British Ambassador produced a formal certificate, signed by Lord Salisbury certifying that he (the Ambassador) was authorized to sign for the British Government a treaty bearing on the subject specified. Secretary Olney replied by showing a letter from President Cleveland delegating to him authority to sign the proposed convention. Having thus satisfied themselves that everything was being conducted in the regular order, the principals proceeded to the signature of the duplicate treaties.

Sir Julian Pauncefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen, and he signed one copy in the first place. Secretary Olney immediately placed his signature after that of the Ambassador. This will be known as the British copy, and it will never leave the possession of that Government. Taking up the other copy, Secretary Olney signed it first and Sir Julian signed second. This is the United States copy, and likewise will remain in the possession of our Government. After the Senate had passed upon it a copy will be made of our original, and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on.

Then both the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney impressed his private seal, a simple monogram, "R. O." and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete. The pen used was a simple broad-point stub in a red and black rubber holder, but it will be treasured by the owner, Mr. Blandford.

Following this there was an exchange of courtesies between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian, each expressing his deep sense of gratification that a labor which had presented apparently insurmountable obstacles had been concluded in a way to give promise of a successful result.

The meeting was brief, and on the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the Senate. It was understood during the morning that this transmission would be made at once, in order that every executive function connected with the treaty should be completed at the earliest possible moment. Under these circumstances the treaty and the President's message were sent to the Senate today. The 12 articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in embracing subjects before the court has been chosen with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two Governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes an exception in the case of an insult to the national honor also was so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it. In short, the terms of the 12 articles believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain.

Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the Secretary and Ambassador was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the inevitable knowledge on both sides of the water that arbitration, not war, would result. The selection of King Oscar as a final arbitrator adds another responsibility to that monarch, as he has been heretofore chosen in connection with the Venezuela boundary question. His selection closed one of the most troublesome features of the negotiations. There had been no difficulty in arranging that each country should be represented by three arbitrators of influence in its judicial branches. The question then arose as to how a final decision could be reached with the court equally divided. Lord Salisbury felt that the distinguished character of the men constituting the court would assure freedom from national prejudice. Mr. Olney desired to remove every possibility of a deadlock by having a final arbitrator, who could, in case of a tie, cast the deciding vote. This raised a further question as to the nationality of the final arbitrator. It was felt that in justice he could not be an American or an Englishman, and it was felt to be equally desirable that such a harmonious agreement between the two English-speaking nations should not look to a

foreigner for its final determination. Finally, however, rather than open the possibility of a tie and the failure of arbitrator, King Oscar was agreed upon in case the others did not agree in choosing a final arbitrator. By this means not only is arbitration secured, but arbitration which will be effective and final. The period of five years was fixed as the limit of the treaty as a means of observing the efficacy of the arrangement, the purpose being to make the treaty permanent if the five years' trial brings the good results contemplated.

Aside from the agreement made today, this is felt to offer a plan of arbitration as a substitute for war which will attract the attention of European powers generally, and may lead to a further extension of the plan.

The treaty was delivered to the Senate at 2 o'clock today. Afterward, in executive session, it was transferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, without being read, was ordered to be printed. The President's message transmitting the document was read.

Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted, with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known.

Following is the President's message transmitting the treaty: "To the Senate: I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and of concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying the practical working of a plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course and in ordinary routine.

"In the initiation of such an important movement, it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as a means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices.

"Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are to be felt and followed by the peoples of other nations and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

"Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendental success which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with the expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, January 21, 1897.

"The Alaska boundary question will, as expected, come before the general arbitration tribunal. No specific reference is made to the subject in the treaty, but it is stated that this matter will be settled separately. By thus removing the Alaska controversy Secretary Olney has disarmed the formidable opposition to the treaty that was developed among Senators from the Northwest, and improved the prospects for the ratification of the convention by the Senate.

TO GUARD THE PACIFIC.

General Miles Requests Appropriation From Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—General Miles as chief of the Ordnance Board will ask from Congress for four points on the Pacific Coast appropriations aggregating nearly \$3,000,000. This includes the amounts desired for guns, emplacements and barracks, and is divided as follows:

City.	Guns.	Emplacements.	Barracks.
San Francisco	\$368,500	\$25,000	\$25,000
San Diego	271,400	24,000	125,325
Mouth Columbia	225,500	24,000	125,325
Puget Sound	257,000	216,000	251,050

But while the commanding officer proposes, Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee of the House disposes, and there is a strong possibility that much of this will be cut off.

General Miles has outlined, though not at great length, his plans for the future defenses of San Francisco harbor, which he calls the "Gibraltar of the Pacific Coast." This is contained in a letter to General Forsyth, commanding the Department of California. General Miles will not discuss the matter further now, saying the plans contemplate the most perfect system of defense possible for the harbor.

The letter, written soon after the recent accident to a gun emplacement, and which dealt partly with that, speaks of San Francisco's defenses thus: "As high-power guns are being erected at Lime Point, on the north side of the Golden Gate, and additional batteries of modern guns and mortars are soon to be erected there, it is important that there be a strong garrison on that side of the harbor, which I call the Gibraltar of the Pacific Coast.

"I would advocate a careful examination of the grounds to be made all over the large reservation, with a view to selecting the proper site for a strong artillery garrison, and that plans and estimates be made for the protection and housing of the batteries hereafter to be located there. Until the guns are permanently located, details for their proper care and preservation can be made from Angel Island, which is easily accessible for that purpose.

"Angel Island is the right flank of the second line of defense, and will be the most important artillery station in the harbor. Its armament will be at least eight high-power guns of a modern character. The Presidio is not a heavy artillery post, though there are two batteries there for its protection and for manning the batteries on the south side of the Golden Gate. But the Presidio is a grand reservation for the Pacific Coast, and its garrison of heavy artillery, light batteries and battalion of cavalry, and in time a regiment of infantry, should be available for any purposes of regular troops.

"NELSON A. MILES.

"Chief of Ordnance Board.

SUGAR AND COFFEE DEAL.

The Arbuckle Brothers Get Their Fingers Burned and Now Seek Redress.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 12.—At noon today Komler & Smith, attorneys for Thomas J. Kuhn of Cleveland and Arbuckle Brothers of New York, a minority of the stockholders, filed a petition asking for a receiver for the Woolson Spice Company. Judge Morris caused a restraining order to issue and will hear the motion January 26th.

The petition names the Woolson Spice Company and the American Sugar Refining Company as defendants, and states that the stock of the Woolson Spice Company is valued at \$200,000. Kuhn and the

Arbuckle Brothers own one share jointly and the latter own 99 shares individually. It is alleged that the American Sugar Refining Company controls the price of sugar in the United States; that the Arbuckle Brothers have been in competition with the Woolson Company in the coffee business; that they sold sugar bought in the so-called trust.

It is further stated that last year the Arbuckle Brothers started a sugar refinery in Brooklyn; that thereupon the trust went into the coffee business, purchased all by its share of the Woolson Spice Company and announced that it would operate the Woolson plant in the sole interest of the American Sugar Refining Company.

It is alleged that the trust gave out that the deal was made to crush the Arbuckle Brothers, and that when that was accomplished the Woolson stock would go back to the original holders; that the Woolson directors have resigned, leaving no board to appeal to; that in the face of the rising market roasted coffee has been reduced to cents a pound and the plant is losing \$1,000 a day.

The court is asked for an inquiry into operation of the property and that the loss sustained by the sugar trust's defendants make an accounting for all such losses. Also the court is asked to appoint a receiver.

WAR TO THE END.

Nothing Short of Absolute Independence Will Satisfy the Cubans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A Washington dispatch to the Sun says: "Senor Quesada, the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Legation, states that the persistent reports that General Gomez is making proposals for the settlement of the war is just as untrue as the dispatches from Madrid representing that the offer of the mediation by the United States has been accepted.

Senor Quesada said: "There is no truth in any of those assertions. They are sent out merely as a part of the Spanish policy to delay the inevitable outcome of the war. There is not a Cuban on the island, nor in this country, who does not know that anything less than absolute independence for Cuba means a continuation of the ruinous rule which has oppressed its people and which has caused this war, as it did the one which preceded it.

"Maximo Gomez is the last man in the world to be a suppliant for Spanish mercy. He is a soldier without fear and is inspired with the most devout confidence in the success of the cause he is so valiant in upholding. Even now, while the Spanish are filling the newspapers with these allegations about the desire for peace on other terms than absolute independence, he is having read to his army and to the commands of other leaders the declaration that was issued by Jose Marti and himself in April, 1895.

"That has become the slogan of every patriot who is struggling in behalf of Cuban liberty, and you might as well try to make a devout Christian deny his Bible as to endeavor to make a Cuban disregard the words of Marti or Gomez."

A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when asked yesterday as to the truth of the report that Spain is preparing to grant autonomy to Cuba, said:

"Why, as to the autonomy of Cuba, that is merely an iridescent dream. In other words, it is nonsense; nothing but independence can be granted to Cuba now, and she will accept nothing less."

The delegation of Afro-Americans appointed at the mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers in New York City on December 15, to lay before Congress the resolutions then adopted have arrived in Washington, and will appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, and before the House committee Thursday. The members will pledge to the Cuban cause the patriotic services of 20,000 men of African descent in case the Spanish Government should make war upon the United States as a result of the interference of the Government in behalf of Cuba.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Cubans Will Only Accept Independence from Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senor Gonzales Quesada, the head of the Cuban Junta in Washington, was informed this morning that a story had been published to the effect that Secretary Olney and Minister De Lome had drawn up articles to end the Cuban war on the lines proposed by General Gomez. Senor Quesada emphatically denied that any such action had been taken or could be approved by the Cubans. He said the story was absolutely false, as General Gomez had never proposed any reform whatever, nor was there a Cuban in the island that would accept anything but absolute independence.

To make his denial stronger, Senor Quesada quoted from the decree issued by General Gomez some time ago, which is now law, and in which he said that any one in Cuba who advocates a peace treaty to be condemned as a traitor and would be based on anything but independence would be summarily dealt with, and, further, that any treaty of peace with Spain which must necessarily have for its basis the absolute independence of the island of Cuba must be ratified by the Government Council of Cuba and by an assembly of representatives convened expressly for that purpose.

Senor Quesada today received a letter from President Cisneros of the Republic of Cuba, dated Cienfuegos, December 2, which inclosed some very postage stamps of the Cuban Republic. He read extracts from this letter, in which President Cisneros expressed his gratification that the independence of the United States continued to show their sympathy for Cuba. He said he was preparing an appeal in which the Government of the Cuban Republic would ask for the recognition of the independence of the island. He further stated that they were preparing to renew an offensive campaign.

WORKING TO BEAT MITCHELL.

The Oregon Senatorial Election Will Probably Go Over.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 15.—The fifth day of the session of the Legislature opened with no quorum in the House, 30 members only answering the roll call. Somers offered a resolution to the effect that as certain members had prevented a quorum without giving a reason for their absence, a committee of three be appointed to offer with absentees and ascertain the reason for their refusal to come and constitute a quorum.

The chair ruled the motion out of order. Somers then put the motion to the House and declared it carried. He then demanded that the clerk put the motion on record. Brown asked for a report from the temporary sergeant-at-arms in the matter of bringing in the absentees. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had seen all the absentees, but three, and had notified them to appear. Bridges moved the report be entered. The Speaker decided the motion was in order. The House spent the entire afternoon in making dilatory motions and adjourned until tomorrow. Many members left the Capitol today to spend Sunday, and as they will not return until Monday afternoon, it is highly probable that the organization of the House will not occur before Tuesday, which will again delay the vote for United States Senator one week, or until February 21.

The Mitchell men express confidence in their ability to keep their forces in line until a vote is taken, while the opposition is just as confident that the effect will bring about the defeat of Senator Mitchell for re-election.

MCKINLEY SAYS NO.

Horace Davis Will Not be in the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—It is stated tonight on good authority that President-elect McKinley has refused to con-



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of

Coca and Kola Nuts.

IS STRENGTHENING AND NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

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1605 Franklin Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal.

A French, German and English Home School for Girls. Pupils received at any time.

Refers by permission to Hon. C. T. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B-41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carriers

A QUILTING BEE!

This Week,

Quilts and Comforters

At Special Prices!

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Waverley Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

JOHN NOTT.



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block, 75-79 King Street.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use. Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,

Vacuoline Engine Oil,

Arctic Engine Oil,

Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

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SEND TO.....

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Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILLO, HAWAII.

under the name of Horace Davis of California for the Secretaryship of the Interior. The friends of the Californian who called upon McKimley are said to have received no encouragement, and it is said they tonight decided that the task was a hopeless one.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 15.—President-elect McKimley says he will know more about the Pacific Coast member of the Cabinet in a few days. He gives a strong intimation that no one has yet been decided upon, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The Major said this evening he had received the memorial of Chairman McLaughlin of the State Central Committee advocating California's claims to a Cabinet position without endorsing the claims of any particular candidate. He has also seen the telegraphic account in the newspapers of the approval given this action by the legislative caucus.

It is evident that the course of the State Central Committee and of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen is far more pleasing to Major McKimley than the action of the Congressional delegation at Washington. Mark Hanna's office in Cleveland is in receipt of letters from Davis, while the Major has received many letters. Davis is hardly a probability for the Cabinet.

CALIFORNIANS NAMED.

Senator Perkins Mentions Several Names for Cabinet Positions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Perkins was today asked how he stood since the Senatorial election on the Cabinet appointment, and replied that he had no feeling of animosity, but earnestly hoped California would have a representative in President McKimley's Cabinet. He said, however, that the members of the Cabinet were the personal associates, advisers and friends of the administration, and it would be unbecoming on the part of any one to do more than suggest names from California for the consideration of the President. He had been informed, he stated, that there had been presented to President McKimley, through friends and advocates, the following names: Judge J. McKenna, Horace Davis, James A. Waymire, C. N. Felton, J. J. De Haven, M. H. de Young, Samuel M. Shortridge, Colonel Otis, Elwood Cooper, ex-Governor Markham and others, and he feels confident that the President will honor California by selecting one of the gentlemen named as a member of his Cabinet.

CONFERENCE AT LEADVILLE. Colorado's Governor Trying to Settle the Strike.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 15.—Governor Adams arrived in this city this morning and was met by the sheriff. Upon the Governor's request the latter summoned the officers of the Miners' Union, city and county officials, and they were interviewed by the Governor, who also went about quietly among leading citizens, the work occupying the entire day.

When interviewed tonight the Governor declined to say anything for publication except that he would stay at least one more day and that he hoped to effect a settlement of the troubles here.

Eugene V. Debs has been here two days, and spent most of the time with the Miners' Union. Today he began interviewing business and professional men, and announced that he will remain an indefinite time and fully expects to effect a complete settlement before he leaves.

GENERAL LEE'S DENIAL.

Says He Gave Mr. Money no Message to Secretary Olney.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Herald's Havana dispatch contains a denial by Consul General Lee of the statement alleged to have been made by Senator-elect Money to the effect that the former had sent a message to Secretary Olney stating that Spain could not put down the revolution and every day was a loss of life and property without the remotest encouragement of final Spanish success.

The general wrote in vigorous characters: "I gave Mr. Money no message to Mr. Olney of any nature."

"And do you believe that Senator-elect Money is the correspondent of a New York paper, as alleged by La Lucha today?"

"Most certainly I do not."

HOISTS THE WHITE FLAG.

Spain Said to be Eager for Uncle Sam's Assistance in Stopping Cuban War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—News from Madrid has been received to the effect that the Spanish Government has decided to accept the offer of the United States Government as made by Secretary Olney for the settlement of the Cuban war. This proposition is that Spain will grant to Cuba independence in everything except name, the Cubans to govern themselves and have sole control of all revenues of the island and in return the Cubans are to pay to Spain a large sum of money, the amount not yet specified, to remunerate Spain for the practical loss of the island. It is stated that Prime Minister Canovas has given formal notice that Spain would accept America's offer of intervention on these grounds.

FOR A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Republican Caucus Does Not Change the Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The adjourned Republican Senatorial caucus today did not result in any change in the bill for an international bimetallic conference as drafted. It was stated there had been some interchange of views with Democratic Senators, some of whom expressed the opinion that the word "unlimited," as well as the word "free," should be used in describing the mintage which such conference as is proposed would be called to secure, but the caucus decided not to make the addition. It was stated the language employed was precisely the language used in the legislation providing for four previous conferences.

Senator Chandler therefore was authorized to introduce the bill as prepared by the caucus committee, which he probably will do on Monday, as Senator Wolcott's representative.

Following is the exact wording of the bill as agreed upon by the Republicans: "Whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country, with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of value between gold and silver as money by means of a comparison between those metals with free mintage at such a ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference, and for conducting the said commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of \$100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

WEYLER IN THE FIELD.

Marching in the Direction of Forces Under Gomez.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Herald's correspondent in Jacksonville, Fla., telegraphs as follows: I have received a dispatch from Havana which says that General Weyler has again left that city with his columns for the field.

This time the captain-general marches, Havana advises say, in the direction of the borders of Matanzas and Las Villas, where Maximo Gomez is supposed to be. A special cable to the Herald from Ha-

vana says: The Rev. Samuel D. Payne, pastor of a Congregational church in Sanford, Fla., writes to Consul General Lee to look out for his son, who he believes was captured by Spaniards. John W. Sherman, a Lynchburg Va., printer, is also sought for through the consulate by his wife.

ARBuckle SUGAR REFINERY.

Ground Broken for the New Plant at Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Ground was broken today for the Arbuckle sugar refinery in this city, adjoining the Arbuckle coffee plant. It is the intention of the Arbuckles to push the erection of the building with all possible speed. To this end day and night gangs will be employed, and the plant may be in operation by next August.

The building will cover the block bounded by John Jay, Jay, and Bond streets, and will have a capacity of 5,000 or 6,000 barrels per day. The increase from a capacity of 1,200 barrels, which was originally fixed by the Arbuckles, has been made necessary by the aggressively antagonistic attitude of the sugar trust.

BIG MINES TO BE CLOSED.

Trouble Over Payment for Pumping at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 15.—The coal company which furnish the boilers of the great pumps at the Maid of Erin mine, which drain most of the heavy producers of the camp, was today notified that no more coal would be required. This is owing to the failure of the owners of wet mines to agree to continue paying for the pumping, and the pulling of the pumps means the early closing down for nearly every large silver, lead and iron mine in Leadville.

GUARDING AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

Europe Taking Action to Prevent its Spread.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Odessa says that the Russian Government is taking stringent measures throughout the south of Russia to exclude the plague.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—France and Italy are taking strict precautions against England and India on account of the cholera and the plague. France now subjects all passengers from Plymouth to five days' inspection.

Weyler Must Send Good News.

LONDON, England, Jan. 8.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid, saying the postponement of the usual meeting of the Cabinet on Friday caused a great deal of uneasiness in the Spanish capital, and gave rise to rumors that a ministerial crisis is imminent. It is considered more likely, however, that General Weyler has been ordered to send the Spanish Government good news at any cost before the next meeting of the Cabinet.

Going to Fight for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Second Lieut. Charles E. Hays of the Eighteenth Infantry, who is a native of Illinois, and rose from the ranks five years ago, has gone to Cuba to accept a commission in that army. In his resignation, which was accepted by the President, he wrote on January 6, he made no reference to his future movements, but in transmitting his resignation to his colonel he said that he was going to fight for Cuba's freedom.

The Corwin After Butler.

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 14.—The revenue cutter Corwin is in the channel, and rumors are afloat to the effect that she is on the watch for the ship Swanhilda, on which murderer Frank Butler is supposed to be a passenger.

Threatened Revolt in Uruguay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Montevideo, Uruguay, says: It is believed here that a revolution of the white party is imminent.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Table by States Showing Votes Cast for McKimley, Bryan and Palmer.

The following are the revised and corrected figures of the total vote cast for President of the three leading parties on November 3d, as compiled by the New York World. West Virginia is the only State from which complete returns are now wanted, although New York will not be canvassed until December 15th:

State.	McKimley.	Bryan.	Palmer.
Alabama	54,737	107,137	5,671
Arkansas	37,512	110,103
California	146,217	142,926
Colorado	22,785	151,970	500
Conn.	110,288	56,734	4,334
Delaware	20,367	16,671	967
Florida	11,257	29,981	1,772
Georgia	60,091	94,232	2,788
Idaho	5,031	15,754
Illinois	604,467	463,299	6,195
Indiana	327,739	309,318	2,148
Iowa	289,640	224,336	4,292
Kansas	158,541	171,810	1,209
Kentucky	218,055	217,797	5,618
Louisiana	21,627	76,383	1,810
Maine	80,425	32,217	1,804
Maryland	136,959	102,754	2,507
Mass.	267,787	102,655	11,510
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,930
Minnesota	193,455	139,477	3,209
Mississippi	4,849	55,933	1,021
Missouri	304,940	363,625	2,355
Montana	10,100	41,275
Nebraska	102,565	115,625	2,797
Nevada	1,756	6,751
N. Hamp.	57,444	21,271	3,420
New Jersey	221,367	183,675	6,373
New York	795,271	543,839	18,829
N. Carolina	155,222	174,488	578
N. Dakota	23,325	18,175
Ohio	525,989	474,880	1,857
Oregon	48,689	46,618	851
Penn.	728,800	427,127	11,000
R. Island	36,437	14,459	1,156
S. Carolina	9,313	58,801	824
S. Dakota	45,100	45,275	2,500
Tennessee	148,773	163,651	1,951
Texas	166,182	291,270	4,940
Utah	13,461	64,851
Vermont	51,127	10,179	1,331
Virginia	135,261	155,968	2,216
Wash. ton	39,495	50,927	2,750
W. Virginia	102,000	90,000
Wisconsin	265,656	162,609	3,000
Wyoming	10,973	10,859
Totals	7,053,102	6,344,463	132,583

McKimley's popular plurality over Bryan..... 708,639

The Australian dog and the Egyptian shepherd dog never bark.

TO INCORPORATE

Local Philanthropists to Engineer Hagey Company.

MAY HAVE NEW BUILDING

Not to Be a Money Making Institution.

Larger Quarters to Be Secured. Encouragement for Men to Give Up Rum.

Certain public-spirited gentlemen of Honolulu have taken steps to make the Hagey Institute a permanent institution. A number of persons have been treated by the men now in charge, and the great good that has been done has commended the institution to the men who will endeavor to make it a permanency.

Alexander Young, W. R. Castle, J. A. Magoon, A. V. Gear and others are at the head of the project. Mr. Castle will today draft a preamble for a corporation, and as rapidly as possible the business will be put on a solid and influential basis.

When seen about the matter last night Mr. Young said:

"We believe the Hagey Institute to be a grand thing, and purpose making it a permanent institution. To do this we will incorporate, perhaps at \$50,000, with permission to increase to \$100,000. Shares will be \$100, and will not be transferable. A limit will probably be imposed upon the number of shares each subscriber may own. At least five-eighths of the stock will be owned by Honolulu parties, to make it a home institution. A third, or perhaps, three-eighths, will be owned by the gentlemen now in charge.

"A principal thing to be understood all around is that the institution will not be a money-making scheme. I declined to have anything to do with it on that basis. The idea we will work on is this: All money realized over 7 per cent will go into a standing fund. This fund will be used to pay the fees of men who need the cure, and are not able financially to take it. Upon this basis we will work, and hope to carry the greatest good to the largest number of our citizens. Profits we do not want in an enterprise having such a purpose.

"A building for the institute? Well, that is a future consideration. In fact, many of the details of the project have not yet been arranged. The scheme is still in a projected state. A home for the institute has been suggested and may be built. The suggestion is of a commodious, two-story building, with special halls, reading rooms, bath rooms, and a hall for entertainments. I will see Mr. Castle tomorrow (Monday) and we will probably complete arrangements at once."

One of the Hagey gentlemen was seen and gave the identical facts regarding the project. He said the present promoters would go into the scheme generously. Their ideal in the project is the erection of a fine building, one that would accommodate every feature of the work, and would be a credit to the town. While they have institutes in 20 cities of the United States, a building has never been erected. A home of its own would, therefore, be a great credit to the Honolulu organization.

After the company has been organized and the company has been organized, one or two of the original promoters will go to Auckland, N. Z., there to start another institute. However, the one in Honolulu, the one in which they will be most interested, will receive the greatest share of their attention.

COPTIC SAILS.

Narrow Escape From Injury to Propeller.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic came within a hair's breadth Saturday afternoon of having to remain in Honolulu for sometime. All day a heavy southerly swell was on. White caps broke over the reef, and the sea had a straight sweep through the channel to where the Coptic was lying at the Pacific Mail wharf. Shipping tossed like pieces of cork on the choppy bay. About 4 p. m. the Andvake, which had turned out to make room for the Coptic, dragged her anchors and started back against the stern of the liner. She was caught by the tug and pulled out again.

A few minutes later the Coptic began preparations to sail. As usual a line was put out from the fore-peak to the buoy off the lighthouse. This was to be used to swing the big liner around into the channel. The vessel moved with a few turns of the winch, but so great was the strain from the swell that the buoy was pulled up and the vessel settled back on her fenders. A spliced line was then put out and wrapped around the rock foundation of Williams' cottage at the lighthouse. In the meantime, the swell had so increased that it was thought best to give the tug Elen a stern line to keep the vessel from backing into the wharf while turning. At 5:30 both lines were drawn taut, and the Coptic slowly swung out. When her bow was about 50 feet clear of the wharf the sea strain astern was tremendous. Every pound of steam in the tug's boiler had work to do for a minute. Smoke poured from her smokestack and she settled low in the water under the

struggle to hold the big steamer in place.

But the strain was too much. When almost stern on the steamer settled back. Her rudder struck under the wharf and snapped off four big piles as if they had been the teeth of a comb. The wharf cracked and shook, and there was a scramble among the people to get off of it. One of the piles broken off was caught in the propeller. The next moment was a breathless one—as the big piece of timber bobbed up and down between the blades.

"Don't move your propeller!" was shouted by a half-dozen pilots and others on the wharf, and the danger was promptly communicated to the captain and pilot on the bridge. The pilot boat was standing off about a hundred yards, but could not be made to hear on account of the wind and the roar of the sea. In the meantime the big ship had pulled out a half length. A small boat, manned by four natives, armed with ropes, pulled off, when the pile in the propeller turned over and dropped out. The signal was then given and the vessel steamed out, none the worse for her narrow escape.

Pilot McCauley had a very rough time getting back in his small boat. He was wet through and through, and the water had to be bailed out of the boat constantly.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Interesting Sermons by the Honolulu Divines.

Rev. D. P. Birnie had quite large congregations at Central Union Church at both services Sunday. In the forenoon he spoke of the four gates of heaven. He urged Christians not to criticize the religious or personal views of others, as, while there might be a difference as to details, all are striving to the same end. In the evening the practical features of the same idea was continued. There was special music at this service—a duet by Miss Astelle and Mr. H. F. Wichman and a solo by Miss Grace Richards.

In the absence of Mr. Peck, Mr. C. J. Day filled the pulpit at the M. E. Church Sunday morning. His subject was "The Prayer of Hezekiah." At evening Mr. Peck closed his series of illustrated lectures on the principal features of the Old Testament. Scenes in the life of Esther, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and Micah were projected upon the screen and explained. The lecture closed with colored illustrations of the song "Rock of Ages."

Rev. Monroe preached of "The Christian Ministry" at the Christian Church Sunday morning. He said every religion had a ministry. The Jewish religion, in its priesthood, had a most remarkable ministry. Its sacrificial system beautifully exemplified the final great sacrifice—the death of Christ. Every Christian was a priest of God. No pre-eminence of virtue or benefits derived from having ecclesiastical hands laid on could be claimed. The evening topic was "An Afflicted Nobleman and How He Was

Pure Blood

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure blood, strengthens the nerves, sharpens the appetite, removes that tired feeling, and makes life worth living. Thousands of people have testified to the healing virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their letters come in every post. There's no attempt at theory. They all assert the great fact, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Weak, Weary Women

who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, SUGAR-COATED, EASY TO TAKE

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science. Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—Hon. H. W. Schmidt, Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

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We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

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Restored." Following the morning discourse there were five accessions to the church. An impressive baptismal ceremony closed the evening service.

ARGENSTAHL IN HONOLULU.

The World's Most Noted Animal Trainer Was Here.

Argenstahl, the noted animal trainer of Barnum & Bailey's circus, was a through passenger by the Coptic for the Orient, where he goes for the last time in search of zoological wonders. He is growing old, is losing his sight, and will soon retire from his hazardous vocation. Mr. Argenstahl was born in Virginia nearly 60 years ago.

Cranston Given Damages.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Jan. 11.—The trial of Cranston vs. the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for damages for forcible deportation from Honolulu during the last uprising in the Hawaiian Isles took place today before Justice McColl and a special jury. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$1000 damages. Fifty thousand dollars was sued for.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Bows, on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

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For Engines and Cylinders

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.

HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1897.

THE LABOR SUPPLY OF CALIFORNIA.

We ask those who are interested in the labor question, to read the review we present of the last report on labor, made by Mr. E. L. Fitzgerald, the Labor Commissioner. It shows at once the connection between the labor supply of that State, and our own labor question.

The Commissioner treats the subject with fairness and intelligence, and it is fortunate that such an important matter is in the hands of one who has the faith and energy to solve a most difficult problem.

We hope that in due time the Commissioner will change his views regarding the annexation of these Islands. We fully appreciate the sensitiveness of the subject of the Asiatics, and the widespread belief that in competition with them "the white man will starve." We do not expect that result, because the white will hold his own against all other races under any and all conditions, it makes no difference what they are. At the same time, the labor vote of the United States is not prepared to take this radical view of the case, and it mistrusts Asiatic labor.

We, who depend so greatly upon the United States for our prosperity, intend, as far as possible, to fall in line with the laws, ideas and customs of the Anglo-Saxon civilization, even if we are put to much inconvenience in doing so. As that civilization depends, in the first instance, upon the character of the agricultural classes, we shall do the best we can to show the people of the United States that we are not asking for all the benefits of a treaty, without making some equivalent for it, in the "moral" as well as in a business way.

It is evident enough that there will soon be friction between the American and Japanese Government on this subject. The Chinese Government has little regard for its people when they go beyond the boundaries of the Empire. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, follows its people into foreign countries. Moreover, the Japanese will not tolerate, for a moment, any suggestion of their inferiority as a race. The Imperial Diet of Japan, now largely controlled by popular vote, will resent any limitations on the movements of the people by any foreign Government. It has already been said in the Japanese press "if the Americans should attempt to prevent the emigration of our people, we will forbid the immigration of Americans."

The relations of the Chinese to the people of the United States are easily regulated, owing to the indifference of Chinese officials. With the Japanese it will be a totally different affair.

It is easy enough to see that in many ways, many of which we can scarcely outline at present, our own connection with the Japanese are intimately related to the connection which they have with the United States. A report on the labor situation in California has some very substantial relation to our own conditions.

COLONEL McLEAN RETIRES.

For many reasons, we regret the resignation of Colonel McLean. He came to us at a time when a trained military man was greatly needed, in order to restore confidence to the communi-

ty. While we had excellent fighting material here, we required a trained soldier, as we require trained physicians and lawyers, in order to inspire confidence in the enlisted men. It is only soldiers who fully appreciate the value of a good soldier. Brave men are willing to fight and to die, but they hate any useless sacrifice.

Raw recruits soon become veterans, in the hands of a military genius. The army is just what the commander makes it. The personal quality always tells more largely in the profession of arms than in any other profession.

The force we have here must necessarily be small, and for that reason requires uncommonly strong qualities in the character of the commander.

Colonel McLean came to us with the highest testimonials as to his efficiency as an officer well drilled in the school of the soldier. He had to deal, of course, with new men, under peculiar surroundings, to command a small force, with no history behind it. He leaves this force in excellent condition, through his experience and energy. For all this, speaking for the community, we shall hold him in kind remembrance. We trust that he will always recall, with pleasure, the better side of his intercourse with us, and assure the great world to which he returns that we are still holding our own on these "little pinnacles of the Pacific," and intend to hold them, until the time comes when, at dress parade, the flag of the great Republic will be daily saluted on our own soil, and it will be the last to be lowered in the line of military posts stretching out to the westerly limits of Greater America.

THE SPREAD EAGLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The late Presidential election in the United States has depressed the spirits of our friends and relatives there, who have been made joyful for so many years in listening to those orators of the patriotic order, whose theme has been the "everlastingness" of the Yankees' glorious career in the North American continent.

Out of the fourteen millions of votes cast in the election, six millions four hundred thousand were cast for Bryan. This result has startled the conservative voters. The fluent orators are put aside. The proud eagle is caged up for rest. Everybody is very penitential, and if there were political confessionals, would fill them, in order to get absolution for the sin of national pride.

The Omaha Bee states that gold standard was saved by the foreign-born vote of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. It was the general belief of the native Americans that the foreigner was too dangerous, and could not be trusted. In the crisis, however, the votes of these aliens, in the great agricultural States, were cast with the conservative American vote, and the foreigners "saved the country."

We are not discussing the currency question, but recall the singular fact that the native American vote was divided, and the foreigners held the balance of power, which they cast with the conservative portion of the native Americans. No political fact, in recent times, is more significant. It upsets all theories and compels the philosophers to make a new deal with facts and figures. Those who were expected to strain the power of American institutions, became a brake on the radicals in their rather mad career. An enormous American vote was lost in the currency woods. The Germans, Scandinavians, and even the Irishmen

had some instinctive fear against experiment with money. These people are industrious, thrifty, and prosperous, even contented with their homes in the great West.

The drift of thought just now is that too many of the native Americans have turned land and mining speculators, have lost in the widespread gambling mania of the last ten years, and in looking for free-coinage medicine, or any other dose that will bring back health and restore prosperity.

Possibly the native American is doomed to extinction through the speculative fever, which is of the typhoid type, and it will be succeeded by communities which are contented with little, and are inoculated against these financial diseases. In the strong commercial competition, which will be fierce in the coming century with the world at close quarters, by reason of steam communication, these later and foreign-born communities may be better fitted to meet the struggle with the cheap labor of other countries than the native Americans, who have made "cats and dogs" with their chances to secure the resources of the great continent. Edward Everett Hale said some years ago that if one wanted to find the real American stock he would, in a few years, find it only in the Southern States. The sons of New England are dying of speculative fevers.

CUBA.

The latest news from Cuba is that both sides are telling lies about the situation, and it is almost impossible to get at the truth. It is believed in Washington that General Lee, United States Consul General in Cuba, has some decided opinions on the outlook, but that he has obtained much information in a confidential way and has given it up to the State Department only.

Contributions to the Cuban cause are coming in from the many Spanish Republics of South America, and while not large, they materially aid in the purchase of arms and ammunition for the cause.

It is now said that President Cleveland and the Spanish Government have entered into an agreement for the termination of the rebellion, and that the Cuban revolutionists are a party to it. This has been expected for some time, but it was necessary that both Spaniards and Cubans should wear themselves out before negotiations were possible.

The interference of the Washington Government in the matter is a serious matter, because it must assume, in order to keep the peace, the position of guarantor of both parties. And guarantors generally want something for their services, or feel that they have the right to give good advice, and, perhaps, enforce it. President Cleveland and Mr. Olney would like to go out of office with fireworks, and Cuba may give them the opportunity.

SENATOR PERKINS.

Senator Perkins, who has just been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, has always been extremely friendly to the commercial relations existing between these Islands and the United States. If, lately, he has shown some hostility to us, it is owing to a gradual change in the situation here and in California. Here, and in that State, there has been a drifting along, as some would call it, but what, in fact, is a steady development, or evolution, from causes which have existed, but have not been carefully studied in the past. Those who call attention to such causes, when everything is peaceful, are regarded as cranks, disturbers

and radicals, who make people very unhappy. Business men wish such men would put for the woods and stop their noise. But in public affairs, just as in private accounts, a day of reckoning inevitably comes, and some sort of a balance is struck.

Senator Perkins is an honest and intelligent man. Whether he has changed his views, for specific reasons arising out of his political campaign, we do not know. He will serve what he believes to be the interests of his State, and if our interests are not in conflict with them, he will serve us, too.

It is clear that the commercial argument for annexation and reciprocity, owing to various reasons, is not quite as strong in his mind as it was. If so, there is greater need of immediate annexation, in order to prevent our being foot-balled around and finally worked out into the cold. While Senator Perkins is not as friendly as he was to annexation, he has not, as yet, declared against reciprocity. But so long as our prosperity hangs by the single thread of a legislative act, passed by the American Congress, even reciprocity will always be in danger.

It has been, for a long time, evident to us that the planting interest controlled by Europeans here has not fully understood the workings of politics in the States. That interest has confidence in a condition of things which is shifting and liable to sudden change. No one here, for a moment, begrudges the prosperity it has secured under the treaty, but if it will put its ear to the ground it will hear some questions asked in the higher political circles in America, about the nature of that interest to the United States. The treaty, twenty years ago, was an experiment, in which Europeans were cordially invited to join. It is now a fact, and a fact that is being studied by some of those who make and unmake treaties. Annexation will avoid much future discussion.

THE CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.

We give, in another column, a carefully compiled account of the carrier pigeon service, now in use both in Europe and the United States. Any one who reads it can make up his mind on the question whether or not the service is practicable here.

There have been some attempts to use the pigeons here, but so far as we know, there has never been any very serious work about it. It will be difficult to convince us that the birds turn kanaka, or turn white man and "can't work in the tropics." If the birds do well enough elsewhere, they will do well enough here. As they carry messages for a distance of 400 miles across the Mediterranean, they must and will carry messages from Kauai to Hawaii, a distance of only 250 miles. We have a letter from Prof. Henri Marion, in charge of the service at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and he says, that after consultation with naval officers who have visited these Islands, he considers the establishment of the service would be a very simple affair, if properly managed.

The service should be carried on in connection with the Post Office. There is little money in it for a private individual.

As a substitute for a cable line, it would answer nearly every purpose, and the expense would be nominal. We must keep in mind that an inter-island cable service will be a very expensive affair, and may become a serious burden in the days that are coming, when we shall be forced to count the pennies in public and private life. We wish all the modern conveniences, but we cannot always afford them. Information, through this service, received from all of the other islands, at noon every

day is quite enough, even in pressing business matters.

One person, a lover of the birds, and with energy enough to do the thorough preliminary work in homing, can establish the service economically. If any person has any doubt about an innovation of this kind, let him respectfully consult our good sugar god and find out whether he puts an "anana" on it.

The Government will say, of course, "no funds," but what are Governments for, if not to wrestle with great questions, even this one, and raise funds.

Besides, if the matter is carried out, there will soon be an excess of pigeons, and our exhausted public servants may fortify themselves daily in the Executive Building on pigeon pie.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just elected to the Senate of the United States a "machine man," as the independent press call him. Mr. Wanamaker is defeated. The Legislature of the State of New York will elect to the Senate Mr. Platt, who is also called a "machine man," and Mr. Choate, the eminent lawyer, will be defeated. Many good people ask, Why is it so? Simply because Mr. Platt understands men and human nature better than Mr. Choate does, and if he don't he acts on what he knows, and Mr. Choate does not. Mr. Platt knows the nature and necessity of organization in political matters, and he patiently works out his knowledge. This takes much time and much money. The majority of the Republican party in New York believe that Mr. Platt is honest and knows as much about public matters as Mr. Choate does. This is probably true. Mr. Platt is in touch with the people generally. Mr. Choate is in touch only with the "better classes." In the convention which nominated Mr. McKinley Mr. Platt held in his hands the New York delegation, and on his uncompromising demand the proposed straddle on free coinage was thrown out. Mr. Choate could have delivered a bright speech on the subject, but could not have carried a man with him. Mr. Platt goes down to the multitude, and trains with it, and takes it as it is. Mr. Choate asks the multitude to come up to his level, and forgets all about the man who has traveled with it in the dust and heat. When Mr. Choate and other eminent men do in public affairs what they do in their own professional affairs, work, study, wrestle and manage men, we shall see men of a high order in public life.

That enterprising Yankee, Mr. G. H. Butler, who is now handling the cotton business for the Japanese, was a real estate dealer in San Diego a few years ago. Failing in that, he and his friends purchased a bankrupt watch factory at Otai, near San Diego, freighted the machinery to Japan, organized a company on Japanese capital, and are now attracting the attention of the merchants in the East by the excellence and cheapness of their watches. The next movement of this enterprising man will be to bring the excellent iron ores of Lower California to the coal of Japan, or the coal of Japan may be taken to Lower California or Mexico. Whether or not the coal and iron can be brought to a central point in these Islands is a serious question for the future. One iron worker in the States declared that it will be done before many years, owing to cheap transportation.

The head of the firm of Arbuckle & Co., who are now fighting the Sugar Trust, was several years ago, sued by a young woman for breach of promise of marriage, and the jury gave her a verdict of \$40,000. This judgment was reversed by the Court as excessive, and she accepted a smaller sum. During the trial, which was an amusing one, Arbuckle's letters to the young woman were published. He usually signed them "Baby Bunting," as that was the pet name she had given him. "Baby Bunting" bore the sneers and thrusts of his associates with resignation. He has proved to be an uncommonly good financier, in the coffee trade, and the firm is believed to hold as quite as good brains as can be found in the Sugar Trust. There is a prospect of a clinching of giants in the sugar trade, and the Baby may throw the Trust.

J. B. Cranstoun has obtained a judgment virtually against the Government for \$1,000 in British Columbia, by reason of his forcible deportation in 1895. Although his claim was for \$50,000 the jury reduced the value of his agony and sufferings to the very small sum of \$1,000. Nor has he seen the end of his expenses yet. This Government will naturally wish to hear from a higher court on the subject, and this will involve Cranstoun in further expense, and as the case may finally reach the highest courts in Great Britain, it does not look as if he would be welcomed by the club of millionaires for several years to come.

The export of cotton from the United States to Japan, via California, is steadily increasing, as the transportation lines reduce the freights across the continent. Even the Nicaragua Canal will not cheapen the freights much below what they are now. Mr. Huntington expects to keep the business in the hands of the Southern Pacific Company.

Sublime Act.

Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, QUEBEC, December 15, 1896. The Consulate's assistance has been requested to trace the relatives and chronicle the act of a young Canadian seaman (supposed to be of French extraction), Charles Gebhardt, by name, who formed part of the crew of the bark Caledonia, of Drammen, Norway, and who, at the founding of the vessel in the Bay of Biscay, on the 7th of October last, when in the last moment, going to fetch a life-buoy for the preservation of his own life a little longer from a watery grave, finding the carpenter of the vessel going with the same purpose in view, exclaimed: "Do you also want it, carpenter? well, take it, you have a family. Don't mind me!" He could not swim and was drowned, while the carpenter, a married man residing in Drammen, Norway, was picked up by the boat of an English vessel near at hand, and was saved. Relatives or connections of this Canadian hero, reading this notice, will please communicate their name and address to the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, at Quebec, or to the owner of the vessel, Mr. James S. Lorentzen, Drammen, Norway. Gebhardt was shipped in Liverpool, England, in the latter part of the month of September last.—New York Maritime Register.

The Hawaiian Band will play at the Queen's Hospital from 3 to 5 p. m. today.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

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Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

ON WHITE LABOR

Result of Efforts of the California Bureau.

SIX THOUSAND SECURE WORK

Hobos and Bummers are Rigidly Excluded.

Strong Opposition to Japanese. Better Wages Paid White Agricultural Laborers.

The seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California for the year 1896 has just been issued by the Commissioner, E. L. Fitzgerald. It contains matter which is interesting to the sugar planters of Hawaii. Instead of maintaining the bureau as one for labor statistics, the Commissioner changed it into one for labor supply, and has been experimenting in bringing the laborers and the employers of labor together, under State supervision.

During the last year nearly 6,000 white people have obtained situations through the bureau. These persons have been selected with care. The "hoboes" and "bums" and tramps have been rejected. A system of registration was selected, so that unreliable persons would quickly be put on record.

The ranchmen, the farmers and the orchardists were, at first, slightly opposed to taking labor of this kind, owing to their very unfortunate experiences in employing white labor, which often proved most unreliable. But Mr. Fitzgerald's scheme has turned out well, and the employers of labor in the country are gradually taking stock in the plan.

The plan of a free labor bureau, this report states, was started in Ohio some years ago, and was warmly commended by Mr. McKinley. Its success was so great that it was adopted by the State of Minnesota where it is now in most successful operation.

Commissioner Fitzgerald saw the great advantages of this scheme to the State of California, and of his own accord, without State support, converted the Statistical Bureau into one of free labor. His report treats, in a very able manner, of the different methods of securing labor, and the advantages of bringing together the employers of labor and those who offer it, with some guarantee by a responsible intermediary that contracts will be kept. This guarantee is moral, rather than financial.

The report makes several important points. It says, firstly, that there is growing up a strong opposition to the employment of Japanese laborers. It is estimated that there are now nearly 19,000 of them in the State, and that they are coming in rapidly from many points, especially from British Columbia. The Commissioner has not been able, even with power which he has of administering oaths, to ascertain the exact methods by which the immigrants are brought in. He is clear that it is done in spite of the laws against contract labor. Japanese, who are familiar with the needs of the farmers, furnish gangs of their own people to work on the ranches, and then import such laborers as they require. The laborers are brought over by emigration companies, who are in some way under Government control. The rate of wages in California is so much above that of Japan that there is great inducement for the people of that country to mortgage their little property and emigrate to a country which flows with milk and honey. The Commissioner fears that unless this immigration is restricted in some way, it will greatly increase, and compete with the white labor of the States.

The wages paid to these Japanese is about \$1 per day, while white laborers of the same class are paid \$1.50. The ranchmen are not fully agreed on the relative value of these two different kinds of labor, but several intelligent farmers testify that they prefer the white men at \$1.50 to the Japanese at \$1 per day.

The Japanese labor is regarded as inferior to the Chinese, who are more steady, and do not have the fighting notions of the Japanese. The latter are disposed to drunkenness, and like to move about the country.

While white labor is preferred, the difficulty of obtaining it has encouraged Japanese immigration.

The tendency of white labor immigration is towards the cities, especially San Francisco, and the trouble is to distribute this labor through the country. There has been no method of distribution as it is now done in Ohio and Minnesota. Employment agencies, conducted by individuals, are conducted on the plan of enriching the proprietors, with little regard to the needs of the employers, who are exasperated at the miserable stuff sent to them with "good recommendations."

As the State Bureau keeps a record of every one who obtains labor through its agency, the "repeaters" and "hoboes" are soon discovered and "spotted." The singular success of the bureau is indicated by the fact that only 30 complaints have been made against labor furnished by it.

And the important suggestion is,

that there is a tendency to overstock the California labor market by the easy immigration of laborers from the Atlantic States. The climate of the State will attract thousands who will seek manual labor wherever they can find it.

The report states that regarding the labor question "the Sandwich Island Government is now wrestling with a problem which is so perplexing that action on the same is paralyzed."

It quotes letters from persons residing in Hawaii, who offer to furnish, from there, Japanese laborers, and increase the numbers already in California. The report has much to say on the conditions of things in these islands. It refers to the "importation of an undesirable contract labor from European and Asiatic countries, though preferable at the outset, has placed a severe stricture upon the future welfare of the Government. This condition, therefore, complicates any action towards annexation or other improvements in the social conditions from the fact that when the former is proposed the undesirable elements of the population will serve to a great extent to counterbalance the advantages to be obtained by annexation."

The success of this labor supply bureau will result in the passage of laws by the Legislature, now in session, putting it on a better financial basis. It is a matter which especially interests the people of the State, where agriculture is and will be the most important industry.

COFFEE: ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

[By J. Buchanan, Esq., C. M. G.]
How great is the satisfaction of being able to sit down pen in hand and chronicle the march of progress in Nyasaland. Twenty years in the world's history is but a moment, and yet how much men may accomplish by steady perseverance and a determination to leave the world better than they found it even in so short a time.

The discoveries of the immortal Livingstone in Central Africa roused the civilized world to a sense of duty, and the great man's death by the shores of Bangweulu caused the hearts of thousands of his countrymen to throb with a desire to do something in answer to his prayer, "to heal the open sore of the world," the result by practical form in 1875, a handful of missionaries take their lives in their hand and enter the Dark Continent. A year later follow more missionaries, the merchant, the planter, the man of literature and of art.

Great are the difficulties to be overcome; dogged perseverance and British pluck soon tell. A footing is obtained on the shores of Nyasa, and later the Shire Highlands are taken possession of. From a commercial point of view one could not easily see great prospects of immediate trade, but there lay the country in its length and breadth, its hills and valleys, mountains and lakes, and the eye of the planter was keen to perceive a land full of promise, possessing great capabilities, ready to respond to the cultivator's magic wand, and to reward the husbandman with fruits rare and precious. Years pass on, experiments of all kinds are tried. Commercial companies enter upon the field. There are wars and rumors of war; nations vie with each other in their effort to possess the coveted prize. The justice, however, of Great Britain's claim is recognized, and in 1889 Her Majesty's subjects had the satisfaction of seeing Nyasaland placed under British protection. For years previous to this coffee had been cultivated at Blantyre and Zomba, and the Messrs. Buchanan Bros. had staked their little all in it, while it was yet doubtful to whom Nyasaland would finally belong. Many were the forebodings they with others shared, but with the declaration of a British Protectorate difficulties disappeared, and from that day the coffee industry has gone forward with leaps and bounds.

It is not the writer's intention at present to enter upon a detailed account of the coffee industry of the country nor to write the history of progress made. A medium is now being offered for the free discussion of matters which primarily concern planters, and it behooves all interested in planting to freely avail themselves of this means of obtaining and disseminating information regarding the industry which of all others is likely to prove the salvation of Central Africa.

The kindly interest taken in Nyasaland by people in almost every part of the world demands that the true position of the coffee industry and its probable future be made known. Roughly speaking there are at this moment 6,000 acres under coffee in Nyasaland spread over something like 100 plantations. Of these the greater number are in their first and second year, so that the year '97 is looked forward to with considerable satisfaction, it being very probable that the export of coffee in parchment for that year will reach an aggregate of 24,000 cwt.

Very varied have been the returns per acre. In the early days on one occasion 17 cwt per acre was gathered. Time after time a maiden crop of 8 cwt has been reaped, far too much, but taking the plantation all over an average crop of from three to four cwt may be reasonably looked for. The general method of cultivation adopted, though not in every particular identical with the system in vogue in Ceylon and India, may be said to be practically the same, the first planters having obtained their knowledge chiefly from the well-known works of Indian and Ceylon men. At the same time considerable latitude has been allowed, local and climatic circumstances rendering it unwise to adhere slavishly to the methods followed in other countries, no matter how suitable for those particular countries such methods may be. For instance, in the clearing, for several years planters trusted chiefly to local labor which failed them just at the critical time with the result that great clearings, felled and burnt off during the dry season, ran risk of reverting to bush and grass for want of labor when the rains fell, and much clearing and hilling had to be done at the end of the wet season. Again the plantations were unavoidably allowed to become foul with weeds, and doubt-

less the early plantations sustained great injury in consequence.

It must be remembered that the country at that date was in a very unsettled state, and the natives would not be persuaded to leave their home for a journey of 40 miles, much less 300 miles, as is the case now, returning six months or twelve months after. The African Lake's Coy. had succeeded in bringing Atonga by steamer from Lake Nyasa as far back as 85 to do their transport work, but the passage was costly, and it was not until '91 that the Atonga agreed to leave their home and accept work on Buchanan Bros' plantation at Zomba. The position today therefore is totally changed. The local native being satisfied with cloth and other goods does little or no work, their place, however, during the dry season is taken by Angoni who come from the table land to the west of the Shire, while the Atonga from further North are available for the wet season; thus it is that the planter today, notwithstanding the enormous increase of labor demand, is in a better position than was his pioneer brother. The Atonga labor supply has been rendered available to every planter in Nyasaland by the action of H. M. Commissioner in reducing to order several Yao chiefs on the west of Lake Nyasa who, up till then, would not allow gangs of Atonga to pass through their country. Let us hope that a year hence we may see the remaining Yao chiefs of the East of the Lake silenced and thus another vast labor supply rendered accessible.

One cannot prophesy as to the future of the labor supply, as many contingencies may arise. The discovery of gold, for instance, might seriously interfere with the planter's labor supply, but, taking no pessimistic view of the case, and all things being equal, there is really no reason why the supply should not go on increasing. There are yet vast fields of labor untapped, and as we advance and close in on the old order of things in Africa the natural corollary is that tribes come to learn that the new state is better than the old. Taking the Angoni as a case in point it seems like but yesterday since the writer saw villages burning, people fleeing for refuge, armies of Angoni raiding and pillaging. Now we have in the Shire Highlands year after year thousands upon thousands of those same Angoni who have exchanged the spear and shield for the hoe, and who prove themselves as capable laborers as they were warriors to be feared.

The rate of wages at the present time varies from 4s to 6s per month for the ordinary plantation hand. The more skilled laborer obtaining 10s or more rupees. Wages are yet to a large extent paid in barter goods such as calico, beads, brass wire, handkerchiefs etc. but a money currency, namely, the Indian rupee and the English coinage, is fast becoming general. Land is yet available in quantity. Notwithstanding a very marked increase in value within the last few years there is yet good coffee land obtainable at from 5s to 20s per acre. It is calculated that a plantation of 200 acres including, say 1000 acres more or less of land, may be brought into bearing in its third year for about £2000, though £2500 would be a safer estimate. The coffee in this country has a marked tendency to bear heavily in its first year. The writer has known coffee, not forced in any way, to bear a maiden crop of 5000 lbs per acre within 3 years of the date of placing the seed in the soil. The result of this is ruinous, and so weakens the trees that, in many instances, little more crop is obtained. Hence it would be well not to expect a maiden crop until the fourth year. As to how long the trees may go on bearing it is at present impossible to foretell. There are trees in the writer's possession now in their eighth year which have borne five continuous crops; while, on the other hand, trees that have borne heavily in their initial stage have had to be cut down and renewed.

The great drawback coffee has to contend with is the want of transport. One dreads to think of what may be the position two years hence, unless by that time we have a railway from Chirimo to Blantyre, if indeed it be not from the sea coast. The present transport arrangements are utterly inadequate to deal with the export of 2000 tons of coffee in a period not extending over three months. There are railway and tramway schemes in the air, both good enough, but a thoroughly good railway 3 feet 6 inches gauge starting best of all at the sea coast, falling this at Port Herald or Chirimo Blantyre. As yet the fatal leaf disease of Ceylon is unknown in this



REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS O. SELFDRIDGE.

A conspicuous personage at present is Admiral Selfridge, who commands our fleet in the Mediterranean and who may have trouble with the Sultan. The admiral is one of the navy's veterans.

the dual capacity of critic and friend, he speaks enthusiastically of the tenor's voice.

"I remember one incident in Mr. Graham's tour of the world a couple of years ago. We were on a steamer en route to Burmah. Among the passengers was the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar, a native prince over a municipality of about 400,000 people, and an annual income of about as many rupees. The gentleman was very exclusive and kept to his room nearly all of the time. The only thing he seemed to have any attachment for was a little spaniel. One night a concert was to be given for the benefit of the sailors' hospital, and Mr. Graham volunteered his services. The Thakor, however, could not be induced to leave his room until one of his servants informed him that his spaniel had taken a position directly at Mr. Graham's feet, and would not come away. Then the potentate walked aft and remained in the saloon, insisting upon encores from Mr. Graham until he was exhausted. You see that ring on Mr. Graham's finger?" said Mr. Unger, pointing to a handsome diamond, "well, that was given to him by the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar after we had been his guests at the palace for a fortnight. And the friendship began with a song on that P & O steamer, bound for India. If you've ever heard him sing a French song you must recognize his perfect pronunciation of the French. He has made a study of that language, and sings it or speaks it with as much ease and grace as you or I do English. We went through Normandy and Brittany once on our wheels, and all that Mr. Gillig or myself knew of the language was what we found in Baedeker. I don't know what we should have done in some of the places where we stopped for meals.

"I tried the ordering once and they brought us the saltiest salt."

"And the meatiest meat," chimed in Mr. Gillig.

"Very meaty and very salty," continued Mr. Unger. "But Donald took hold of the responsibility next day, and we did well the rest of our journey. I hope he will sing some of his French songs at his concert here, for they are very good. 'Nowell' will surely be sung, for it is a favorite all over the world."

ROADS IN KONA.

Contracts Let and Work Will Begin at Once.

Tenders for building the new roads, authorized by the last legislature, in North and South Kona, were opened at the office of Superintendent Rowell at noon yesterday. The roads were divided into sections and bids were received on these sections. A mass of figures was the result.

The bids were referred to Minister King in the afternoon, and he made the following awards: Section one, to J. White, \$2500; section two, same party, \$2500; section four, M. F. Scott, \$2400; section six, Jos. Medeiros, \$2700; section seven, same, \$3100; section eight, a native hut, \$2640; section nine, Vasconcelles, \$2200; section ten, L. P. Lincoln, \$4400; an additional wall to latter, Lincoln, \$700.

The terms of these contracts require that work shall begin at once. All the roads effected lead to important agricultural neighborhoods and connect with landings.

WITH THE REGIMENT.

Annexation Mass Meeting and Same Match Shooting.

The delegates appointed by the various military companies to arrange for the regimental annexation rally, will meet in Company A's room at 7:30 this evening. General delegates from the regiment at large are: Capt. John Kea of Company G, Lieut. E. Towse, adjutant second battalion, and Lieut. C. S. Crane of Company D.

Company D's scrub match failed to materialize on account of the failure of several members to show up. Sergeant Elvin captained the first team and Colonel Fisher the second.

Company E's second team beat Company A's first in a score of 378 to 369. There was poor shooting on both sides.

Company C will hold a special meeting at 7:30 this evening for the inspection of arms.

Company H will hold a business meeting and drill this evening.

NEW BEACH HOTEL.

Cabinet Will Not Concede But Scheme May Go Through.

Late yesterday Minister King sent a letter to W. C. Peacock officially notifying him of the decision of the Cabinet on the beach hotel matter. The Minister states that bathers cannot be considered by the Government to be bona fide patrons of the house.

Mr. Peacock would not state what course he will now pursue. It is likely, however, that the scheme will go through without the concession sought. Mr. Peacock said: "We purpose putting \$30,000 into the project. The business shall be conducted open and aboveboard, and in a strictly respectable manner."

Y. H. I. Law Lectures.

About 31 members of the Y. H. I. and Hawaiian Glee Club met in Foster hall Saturday night to listen to the first of a series of lectures on law by J. M. Poepe, editor of the Kuokoa.

The work expected of the class, which numbers 50 in all, was explained. In December an examination covering the principal points expounded by Mr. Poepe in his law lectures will be held under the direction of a board of examiners, composed of members of the bar.

In his talk Mr. Poepe dwelt briefly on a few fundamental principles of law which, he explained, would be treated at length later on.

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Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

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Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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BUT FOUR REMAIN

Changes Contemplated by Mr. Frawley.

MACLYN ARBUCKLE GOES EAST

Dissensions Among Players Cause Changes.

T. Daniel Frawley Tells His Troubles to a Reporter—Corson Clarke May Stay.

This week is the last time the Frawley Company will be seen in San Francisco with its present personnel. The company will disband on the 20th of February, to be reorganized in June with an almost entire change of membership, says the San Francisco Bulletin. Mr. Frawley says he intends to retain only about four of the present company. Speaking of his plans with a Bulletin representative this morning, Mr. Frawley said:

"There is no doubt that the valuable members of the company will be retained, but I intend to make a great many changes, and shall probably let out all of the present company, except about four. I have made no definite plans yet, and cannot do so until I go East and to London in the spring. I promise the public, however, to have as good, if not a much better, company to present to them at the opening of the next season."

"As for the members of the company whose services I shall dispense with hereafter, I am sorry if they are discontented, but I am not married to them and obliged to cleave unto them forever. They have done very good work and I have no fault to find with them, but a change is necessary."

"I have not yet spoken to any members of the company, but it is certain that I shall retain Mr. and Mrs. Duffield (Phos. McAllister). There were some rumors that there was ill feeling between Miss McAllister and me; there is not a bit of truth in it. Mr. Duffield saw me this morning, and I told him that he and his wife would remain with me whatever happened."

"Miss Bates and Mr. Worthing I shall, of course, be glad to retain if they have not made other engagements. Miss Bates has had offers from several Eastern managers, but I shall keep her if I can. It cost us a great deal to induce her to cancel her Crane engagement, \$50 a week more than she had been receiving."

"Mr. Henry Corson Clarke can remain if he wishes to. He is an excellent comedian. It is rumored that Mr. Arbuckle is thinking of going East. Well, I hope he sees something ahead there, for I am afraid I shall have no work for him next season. I can't imagine, however, that he should have accused me of favoring Mr. Clarke at his expense, for he and Mr. Clarke are such different styles of actors that they could not be cast for the same parts. Mr. Arbuckle is a character actor and Mr. Clarke is a comedian pure and simple. Before Mr. Worthing came I cast Mr. Arbuckle for some of the parts requiring dignity and weight. Mr. Clarke never could be expected to play these. When Mr. Worthing came Mr. Arbuckle naturally fell back into the roles originally suited to him."

"Miss Hope Ross has a very pleasing personality and she is a dainty little dresser. She is excellent in comedy work, but I have been prevented two or three times from putting on plays because she was not able to play serious ingenue parts. I have no objection to husband and wife being in my company, as some people have implied."

"There has never been any question of Miss Lansing Rowan's being leading lady. I have heard nothing of a quarrel between her and Miss Bates. Wherever there have been two leading women parts, Miss Bates has had the first choice and she has taken the other. She has been valuable to me and helped me out on many occasions. She is marvelously quick—can get up a part in four or six hours. I can't see why she should complain at being an understudy to Miss Bates in the 'Railroad Love.' That is what she has been most of the season. Her opportunities were limited, but she was glad of the experience."

"When seen this morning on the subject of her supposed quarrel with Miss Bates, Miss Rowan said: 'This is too funny. I never heard anything so ridiculous. I am on perfectly good terms with all the members of the company, and have always been treated extremely well. I have been here two years, however, and think it is time I should change. I shall go back to the East next Summer.'

In discussing Miss Bates' rise to the

position of leading lady, Mr. Frawley said: 'I never considered that Miss Maxine Elliott or Mrs. Boucicault were more leading ladies than Miss Bates. They were given prominence because they were new, while her reputation was established. I think there can be no question which is the best actress; one is a figure, one is an actress, and the other is an impossibility. It cost us \$100 to let Mrs. Boucicault go.'

"As for the rumor that I gave the preference to Miss Cook over Miss McAllister in Honolulu in the Comedians of Home, that is easily explained. I asked Miss McAllister to permit me to let Miss Cook to play it, as she and Mr. Clarke understood each other's play so well, and it would be necessary to have a great deal of extra rehearsing if she played it."

"I think, all things considered, there has been very little jealousy and bickering in the Frawley company. Of course, now and then some of the women get a little hysterical, and I am called a brute, but I get used to that and don't mind it any more."

The San Francisco public, who have always liked the Frawley company, will miss some of the old members next season, especially Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle, who is the strongest member of the company as it now stands.

OLD KAWAIAHAWO

Meeting of Hawaiian M. C. Society.

Chinese Lads Recite Milton's Ode to the Nativity—Report from Kawaihahao Girls.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held in Kawaihahao Seminary Saturday night, upon which occasion there was a goodly representation of the members, girls of the seminary, members of other institutions and visitors from the States. The exercises of the evening were under the direction of Miss Jessie R. Brockie, a teacher at the seminary, and a member of the Matle Wreath Committee.

The first number on the evening's program was a double quartet, 'Go Ye Into All the World,' sung by Portuguese girls from the mission on Miller street.

Next came a recitation, Milton's 'Ode to the Nativity,' by a number of Chinese boys, under the guidance of Mr. Frank Damon. Each one of the little fellows recited a separate part, and then the recitation was completed in concert. They were nearly all applauded, for the thing was so well done. The very earnest and successful effort made by the Chinese boys to gain control of the English language, which must be to them all but unobtainable, was noticeable. They spoke clearly and with a great deal of expression.

Girls of the seminary read four letters from beneficiaries of the society at Makawao. In them the girl writers showed Christianity and a spirit of loving desire to make the best of the opportunities given them. It was the opinion of the members that if such Christian teaching should continue to bring forth good results, the society might feel amply repaid for the assistance given. Each one of the letters was directed to 'Dear Cousins,' and in them were contained accounts of themselves and the work in which they were engaged. Altogether the letters formed a very interesting budget for the members of the society to consider.

The reading of the following report of the Christian work done by the girls in Kawaihahao Seminary came next: 'The work of the Christian Endeavor is progressing. Our last year's work was a successful one. Much good has sprung up among the younger members of the society, not only in school, but outside of school as well. Our Christian Endeavor meeting is held in the chapel every Sunday evening. We have seven branches in our society—prayer meeting, lookout, missionary, temperance, social, music and flower committees. Our Sunday evening meetings are led by girls in turn appointed by the president. We open our meetings by singing and reciting the Lord's Prayer. After that the girls help to make it interesting by reading Scripture, reciting verses, praying and selecting songs.'

'Some associate members have become active members now, and two of them, who became interested in the work joined the church last communion.'

'The active members are helping some of the schools. They attend these schools in the afternoons. Some help the church by singing in the choir and some by teaching classes in Sunday School in the morning. We hope others may join this band of love and peace, and we pray, too, that the Lord will make us to become faithful workers.'

LUCY LEBLO, 'Kawaihahao Seminary.'

A double quartet of Kawaihahao girls sang 'Longing.' Miss Hamu presided at the piano. Rev. O. H. Gulick, the president, gave a short resume of the work among the Japanese. The number of teachers on the Islands are nine. There is need of two more on Kauai. It is gratifying to notice the freedom of the Japanese on the Islands from the influence of the Buddhist priests. They are not ostracised on account of their choosing Christianity as their religion. The Japanese kindergartens are getting along very well. There is



MISS EDITH COLLINS. Miss Collins, it is said, will soon become Mrs. Channing M. Depey. She is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt and a distant relative of Mr. Depey, who has been her guardian for many years. She is said to be wealthy. She is about 25 years old, with black hair and black eyes, and is tall and plump.

one school in town where they teach altogether in Japanese.

Rev. James Alexander spoke of the needs of the children of the missionaries in the Marquesas Islands. It seemed to be the desire of the society to assist, and a committee consisting of the president, Professor Alexander and Mr. W. W. Hall, was appointed to confer with a committee from the Hawaiian board to see what might be done in regard to the question.

A vocal solo, 'Oh Day of Bliss,' by Miss Hamu, was very much appreciated. Miss Charlotte Parmelee presided at the piano.

The reading of a paper by Miss Brockie furnished some food for sober thought. Its title was 'How Can We Extend Work among the Hawaiian Girls?' There have been, and still are, at Kawaihahao Seminary a number of girls who have finished the regular prescribed course, and who are still at that institution. Some of these are doing work in the dressmaking department, while others are employed outside during the day. While the writer stated, the girls have really finished the regular prescribed course, still they come under the same rules and regulations as all the remainder of the girls at the institution. Some support themselves fully while others do not. The writer seemed to think that this state of affairs would not redound to the benefit of the girls when it was a question of independence.

They are dependent on an institution that is already crowded. Younger girls are clamoring daily for admittance to the institution, but they cannot be taken in on account of the girls already referred to. It was suggested that the plan of having a boarding house, presided over by a Christian matron, for the benefit of the girls, be carried out. In such a place the girls would have the same benefits now given them at the institution and they would be under the watchful care of a Christian woman. All the members of the society were heartily in favor of the plan proposed.

The president stated that on account of the expiration of the three-months' term of Miss Helen Judd as music committee, Professor Richards had kindly consented to act in that capacity for the months of January, February and March.

After singing the hymn, 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' the meeting adjourned to come together again next month at the home of Chief Justice and Mrs. A. F. Judd.

MAUI NEWS NOTES

Akanaliili Loses His Warehouse by Fire.

Vessels Arrive—Japanese Laborer Assaults Chinaman—The Circus.

MAUI, Jan. 23.—Hana town seems to be fated in regard to conflagrations. About 1 o'clock on the morning, the 21st, Akanaliili's store in the heart of the village was burned to the ground. The cause of fire is unknown. The establishment with all its goods was rapidly, and completely consumed. The Chinese clerk who slept in the store had scarcely time to escape without injury general.

There was quite an amount of merchandise destroyed—probably about seven or eight hundred dollars worth and the value of the building is about \$600. The fire inquest will take place today—the only fact known concerning the disaster is that the conflagration started from within.

During Wednesday evening, the 20th, the Faust-Montague combination gave a performance in Hana. The exhibition to have taken place on Thursday evening was indefinitely postponed on account of rain. Yesterday (the 22nd), the schooner Norma with the circus company on board, sailed for Hilo.

The Hana, Hamoa, and Kipahulu mills are all up at work grinding the season's crop.

The vicinity of Hamao has been unusually blessed in the way of rain recently.

During the 19th, a Japanese assaulted a Chinese water carrier at Hanakupoko with a club. The Chinese

was carrying water to a gang of laborers in the field and the Japanese rushing up with others used the club as an extra inducement. He was fined \$40 and given one day's imprisonment by the Makawao district magistrate.

The Makawao corn mill is doing a prosperous business. It is stated that they have bought up most of the Kula corn crop.

The coffee on the Garnett plantation in Kaupo is doing finely 1900 feet up.

The man with the two bears assisted the circus at Paia last Saturday night, the 16th. The tent was full of people.

Miss Nellie Crook of Makawao has been sick several weeks with malarial fever.

There's a report among the Portuguese that the present large amount of sickness on Maui was wafted from Molokai. Or did bad wind blow the microbes or bacilli over to Lahaina.

Government tester of weights and measures has been making a tour of Maui recently. He has asked several Makawao gentlemen to bring their scales to a matter of 10 miles. They refused.

Epizootics among the horses is spreading over Maui.

During the 21st, the schooner Albert Meyer, Marshal master, arrived in Kahului, 21 days from Mexico. She brought neither cargo nor ballast. She will clear today having taken on board a cargo of Haiku and Paia sugar. The Meyer is a fine wooden three-masted schooner built about six months ago at Fairhaven, Cal. She is one of the new kind of vessels that can be safely navigated without either cargo or ballast.

During the week the schooner Viking, Peterson master, arrived from San Francisco. She made the trip in 19 days and brought general merchandise for H. C. After unloading she will depart for Fanning Island after goods.

Weather—A south wind blowing. Rain in localities.

KAWAIAHAWO ON TOP.

Reports Read Sunday Showing Church in Prosperous Condition.

There was a very large congregation at Kawaihahao Church Sunday morning when the reports for the year 1896 were read. To state it very mildly, the members of the church were much gratified at the showing made.

Messrs Henry Waterhouse, Hiram Kaiomaku and Lina Naone read the principal reports giving the satisfactory results. All the church debt for the year 1896 have been paid, and the sum of \$186 remains in the treasury. The expenses of the year were something over \$1,500. The usual annual contribution of \$100, made by a man interested in Kawaihahao, was reported as having been paid.

The members were very much interested in the church fund box which was placed at the entrance in January of 1896. In that month \$9 were placed in the box and in February \$8. Something has been taken from the box each month since then, but May was the banner month. At that time \$15 were taken out.

FRAWLEY GETS OFF LIGHTLY.

Worked for a Small Sum by a Friend From Honolulu.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 14.—Gus Hammer, the bogus Honolulu captain of police, who operated here for a couple of days and who is now in San Francisco, turns out to be a cheap fraud.

On Tuesday he introduced himself to Daniel Frawley, manager of the San Francisco Columbia Theater Stock Company, at present playing here.

He claimed to have known Mr. Frawley quite well while in Honolulu, but the latter failed to call the "captain" to mind. Hammer partially terminated the conversation by striking the manager for some money—a loan.

"But I don't really know you, sir," expostulated Mr. Frawley. "If you are an officer of the standing you claim in the Honolulu police the chief here will undoubtedly accommodate you."

"Ah, there is just the trouble," answered Hammer of Honolulu. "I don't want to let them know too much of my business at this police station here, for fear they will jump in with their 'fly bulls' and interfere with my plans." At length Mr. Frawley told Ham-

mer that if he could obtain a letter of introduction from the chief of police here he would accommodate him, expecting to be struck for \$100 at least.

In a short time the captain returned, bearing a letter of introduction from the chief of police here to the chief of police at Seattle.

On presenting the above Mr. Frawley felt somewhat satisfied, and asked what Hammer desired. The actor was staggered by being questioned as to whether he could spare as much as \$10.

It was lucky for Hammer that he did not attempt to use Chief Robertson's letter in Seattle, for it was but given as a bait to keep him in touch with the Portland office, his loquaciousness having excited suspicion here, and a letter to the Seattle chief of police having been forwarded immediately with the signing of the letter of introduction, warning that officer of the probable character of the bearer.

JOAQUIN MILLER

Gets Up a Calendar and Writes Poetry.

Gems In Verse by the Long Haired Poet of the Sierras.

The Londoners watch each year for Phil May's Calendar, because it has numberless comic illustrations in pen and ink by this well known cartoonist. Encouraged by May's success Jimmy Swinnerton, the artist in bears of the Examiner, this year inflicts one of his own on a confiding public. Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," cannot paint, so he makes word pictures in rhyme for a very pretty calendar for 1897. A few have been received here by Mr. Miller's friends, and they are prized highly.

It is a beautiful souvenir, arranged under the direction of the poet by Mr. Harr Wagner, San Francisco. The calendar is gotten up like a Christmas card, containing four leaves, representing the four seasons of the year, and is enclosed in a box. The leaves are bound together with a silk cord. On the front leaf is a picture of Mr. Miller. To the left and below are the days of January and February, and at the bottom the following lines by the poet, entitled, "There is Only One Today."

"Come listen, O love, to the voice of the dove!
Come, hearken and hear him say:
'There are many Tomorrows, my love, my love,
There is only one today.'

And all day long you can hear him say,
This day in purple is rolled;
And the baby stars of the milky-way,
They are cradled in cradles of gold.
Now, what is the secret serene, gray dove
Of singing so sweetly always?
'There are many Tomorrows, my love, my love,
There is only one Today.'

On the second page of the calendar, are the months of spring—March, April and May. Around the calendars poppies are entwined, and below is the following sentiment from the poet's pen:

"Behold! The Holy Crail is found,
Found in each poppy's cup of gold;
And God walks with us as of old.
Behold! The burnish bush still burns
For man, whichever way he turns,
And all God's earth is holy ground."

On the third page, where are the summer months, is a view of tall pine trees and palms, the sea and the rising sun, and the following musical accompaniment from the poet:

"Come to my Sunland; come with me
To the land I love: Where the sun
And sea
Are wed forever: Where pine and palm
Are filled with singers: Where the
tree and vine
Are voiced with prophets: O come
and you
Shall sing a song with seas that
swirl!
And kiss their hands to the cold white
girl—
To the maiden moon in her mantle of
blue."

Turning the calendar again, and all that suggests the advent of winter in Northern climes appears. On the left are tall mountain peaks, capped with snow; below, a winter scene on a country road; in the right-hand corner is a house, far up on the mountain heights, with everything about it suggestive of the season. Here and there over the page are arranged the months of September, October, November and December. Above mountain scene at the top are the words: "Lone as God, white as a winter moon." Beneath the scene of the house on the heights appears this verse:

"And, oh, the voices I have heard!
Such visions where the morning
grows!
A brother's soul in some sweet bird,
A sister's spirit in a rose."

Altogether, the calendar is one of the prettiest seen this year. Mr. Miller has sent copies to several Honolulu friends.

By the building of the last stretch of railroad between Naples and Reggio the line along the West Coast of Italy has been completed. The construction has been very costly, there being a hundred bridges of some length and 82 tunnels, two of them three miles long, two two miles, and 15 more of over half a mile. Just below Seylla the cars are ferried across the Faro to Messina, where they connect with the Sicilian roads.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Elger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta, Drills, Mosquit Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Hannels Black and Colored Verinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Vests, Flannels, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silasias, 8 eve Linings, Still Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kins, Met-rs, Serg, Kammings, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tall Coats, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Neckties, Umbrellas, Rugs, Carpets, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries, Cutlery, Pottery, Furniture, Soap, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles

Viennas and Iron Girths, F. H. Reckstein & Co. Sells the Finest Redstead, Etc. Etc. American and European Goods, Horses, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Calabages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Paper, Wagon Paper, Tarpaulins, Hoses, Cloth, Roofing, Lard, Sausages, and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, Best and 3d best, galvanized Co. mounted Iron, St. L. Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Do do Four, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

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Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Halls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, Californian and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Two rigs and Excursion Parties desired. Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams. Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For enervation and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrophulous, Scoury, Eczema, Impure, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds. Its effects are marvelous.

4 Cures Old Sores, Cures Impure Blood, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blackheads, Cures Scoury Skin, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glands, Cures the Head, Cures the Face, Cures the Neck, Cures the Chest, Cures the Lungs, Cures the Stomach, Cures the Liver, Cures the Gallbladder, Cures the Intestines, Cures the Kidneys, Cures the Bladder, Cures the Prostate, Cures the Testes, Cures the Penis, Cures the Vagina, Cures the Uterus, Cures the Ovaries, Cures the Fallopian Tubes, Cures the Cervix, Cures the Vagina, Cures the Uterus, Cures the Ovaries, Cures the Fallopian Tubes, Cures the Cervix.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and extracted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cts. containing six times the quantity, its each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, FINE LOCKS and WINDMILL COUNTRIES DUKE CONWAY, LIHUE, HAWAII.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

FREE FROM DEBT

Captain White Addresses
Members of Co. B.

Hopes to Have the Company Up to
Its Former Standard—Co.

H. Resolves.

Company B men have received from Capt. E. O. White a letter which is in line with the commander's endeavors to infuse new life into his soldiers. The following is the text of the document:

"Armory Company B,
"First Regiment, N. G. H.,
"HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 23, 1897.

To Members of Company B:

"Your captain has done his best for the company during the past week, and has arranged so that every bill the company owed has been paid, including all January bills.

"The new non. com. officers needed have been selected and their names sent to the major for approval. The company is now well started on the up-grade, and I want every member to put his shoulder to the wheel and help build it up. We need every man we have on the rolls in his place in line on Tuesday nights, in order to have a good 16 file front company and platoon drill. If we make a good showing we will soon build up and fill our ranks; if we cannot get members enough together to drill in double rank, we cannot expect new men to join us, as they won't join a dead or dying company.

"Won't you make it a point to be on hand next Tuesday (and every Tuesday) evening, and thus do your part in getting Company B back to its old place in the regiment?

Next Tuesday we will meet promptly at 7:30 p. m., hear the report of the Finance Committee, then fall in and have a short, lively drill. After this Tuesday we expect to fall in promptly at 7:30 p. m., having business meetings only on the first Tuesday of each month. Let us all go in with a vim, and build our old Company B up and remember, your attendance at drill next Tuesday and every Tuesday night is vital, if this object is to be obtained.

"Believing I will have your aid, I am, sincerely yours, E. O. WHITE."

The following order, the first to be issued by Lieutenant Colonel Fisher in a long while, explains itself:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 25, 1897.
Special Orders No. 1:
On recommendation of the company commanders the following promotions and appointments are hereby announced in the First Regiment, N. G. H., viz:

Sergt. C. H. Atherton to be First Sergeant Company B.
Corp. W. C. Weedon to be Sergeant Company B.
Corp. H. S. Hagerup to be Sergeant Company B.
Private P. H. Foster to be Corporal Company B.
Sergt. S. Mahaula to be First Sergeant Company G.
Corp. E. S. Boyd to be Sergeant Company G.
Corp. D. Kekaulike to be Sergeant Company G.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By Order of:
(Signed) LIEUT.-COL. FISHER,
JOHN SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

At the meeting of Company H, held last night, the following resolution, introduced by Private Fogarty and seconded by Lieutenant Wolter, passed unanimously:

"To Col. R. H. McLean, Late Colonel Commanding First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu:
"Whereas, We, the officers and members of Company H, N. G. H., have been officially notified of your resignation from the command of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and your probable early departure from the Hawaiian Islands.

"Resolved, by Company H, N. G. H., in called meeting assembled, That we appreciate the diligent labors of Col. R. H. McLean in establishing the National Guard of Hawaii upon a firm military and business basis, and upon a footing creditable to the Government, the Colonel and his command; and we extend to Colonel McLean our heartiest aloha and best wishes for his prosperity and happiness wherever he may be."

DECLARED OFF.

Military Mass Meeting Will Not
Be Held.

Twenty-four delegates from the various companies and from the First Regiment proper, met at the drill shed at 7:30 last evening to consider the proposal to hold an annexation mass meeting of military men. Ed Towse was chosen chairman; W. N. Blackley secretary.

Chairman Towse, calling Lieutenant Crane to the chair, addressed the meeting. He said that the idea of a regimental annexation meeting as supported by himself and others, met with general endorsement at first. Since then, however, the recognized authority, to which the meeting was loyal and would be obedient, had decided adversely to such a demonstration. It was thought a mass meeting of the military on the great question of the hour, might be misunderstood and might be detrimental to the cause in the States. While the speaker was at first heartily in favor of the meeting, he readily agreed that it might not be prudent at the present time. He then offered the following set of resolutions:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 25, 1897.

"Whereas, It is the opinion of authority in which these delegates assembled and their respective constituents have implicit confidence;

"That the proposed arranged in-
nexusion rally of the First Regiment,

N. G. H., might have effect other than conceived, hoped for and intended;

"Resolved, That this meeting does now decide and advise that there be no militia annexation demonstration.

"Resolved, That for ourselves as civilians in open session we declare a renewal of fealty to the cause of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

"Resolved, That we will use every reasonable endeavor to insure continued large attendance upon the regular monthly meetings of the Annexation Club."

Several members of the committee remarked on the resolution. Disappointment on account of the turn of affairs was fully expressed, but the consensus of opinion was that the higher authority knew best, and its wishes should govern in the premises. In carrying out this idea, the resolution passed unanimously and the meeting adjourned sine die.

NO WAIKIKI HOTEL.

Terms to Severe for the Com-
pany to Accept License.

The Waikiki Hotel project, of which W. C. Peacock & Co. were promoters, has been abandoned for the present. The stringency of the terms on which the license to sell liquor would be granted is the cause of the refusal of the company to accept.

Mr. Peacock said yesterday that to compel a barter to pay a dollar for a meal before he could get a drop of whisky to warm up on was a little greater than he could ask. For the present the scheme would be abandoned, and Mr. Peacock and family will return to the Coast on the 4th prox.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Harry Gillig and party have leased the Young premises at Waikiki.

Bruce Waring has gone to Guatemala on a railroad building enterprise.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond was a passenger for Honolulu by the Coptic yesterday.

Mrs. Theo. Hoffmann will shortly leave for an extended visit to the States.

Secretary Charles Wilcox of the Board of Health is again down with fever.

Try "Brush's remedy for seasickness. Benson, Smith and Co. are the agents.

At the Cabinet meeting land matters and street widening were the only items considered.

C. A. Spreckels arrived last night. He is accompanied by G. M. Boote, a San Francisco business man.

"Give the little suckers a chance" is a nursing bottle advertisement in the Hollister Drug Company's window.

Chinese New Year begins on Monday next when many of the good housewives will prepare their own meals.

Castle & Cooke's store No. 2 will be opened about Feb. 1. Mr. E. Benner will be the manager under Mr. George Castle.

Information regarding the whereabouts of Louise Helene Harting is desired by the Imperial German Consulate.

All the police officers with the exception of those absent from duty on account of illness, have signed the annexation roll.

"A Quilting Bee" or "The Pretty Comforter" is the title of the one act drama on at B. F. Ehlers & Co.'s quilt sale this week.

George Greig will leave by the Claudine this afternoon, for Maui, where he will take the schooner Viking for Fanning's Island.

Koloa sugar mill will start grinding about Wednesday of this week. Waima will finish up this week, to begin again about April.

Captain Hanford of the U. S. S. Alert entertained several of the teachers and students of Oahu College on board the Alert yesterday afternoon.

W. J. Coelho now has seventy boys in the Hawaiian Glee Club, up until the time the club sang in Emma Square there were but thirty.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann are glad to see their genial faces once more among them. They are staying at Sans Souci.

The Hawaiian band played to a very large audience at Makee Island Sunday afternoon. The sacred concerts are becoming more popular each week.

W. Wolters left yesterday morning for Hilo. While there he will let the contract for building the new Hackfeld warehouse at Wai'anuehue and Front streets.

Information in regard to the whereabouts of Piero Rosselli di Recagno of Savona, province of Genoa in Italy, is requested by F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington left on Friday's Kinai for a short visit to Hilo and the Volcano. During Mr. Farrington's absence W. N. Armstrong will act as editorial writer for the Advertiser.

Hon. W. C. Wilder and wife returned last night from California. They have spent several months in that State and report a very pleasant trip. Both the President of the Senate and his wife are looking well.

The Germans of the city will celebrate Emperor William's birthday in becoming fashion. From 12 to 1 on Wednesday there will be a reception at the German Consulate. The Hawaiian band will be present to furnish music.

Citizens' Guard Meetings.

Company 7, Citizens' Guard, met at the Reformatory school last night for the inspection of arms and election of officers. Capt. Ed. Hingley was unanimously chosen to succeed himself. Chas. L. Brown was elected first and Chas. Purdy second lieutenant. The annexation roll, passed around, was signed by every member present.

Company 3, Citizens' Guard, met at the Fort Street School house Saturday evening for the inspection of arms and

election of officers. Marshal Brown's regulations with regard to shooting were endorsed in toto. C. B. Ripley was re-elected captain; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, first lieutenant, and Jonathan Shaw second lieutenant. The annexation roll was signed by all members.

Three Citizens' Guard companies held meetings last evening. They were No. 1, No. 2 and No. 6. All the arms were inspected and the annexation roll was signed.

The regulations of the Marshal regarding target shooting were endorsed in each organization.

In Company No. 1 Capt. B. F. Dillingham declined the nomination for re-election on account of pressure of outside business. He served as commander of the company for two years, and his departure from the office was generally regretted. However, an able substitute was secured in Capt. J. C. Lorenzen, who was unanimously elected.

J. A. Gilman was elected first lieutenant and W. O. Atwater second lieutenant.

Company No. 2, Capt. F. J. Lowrey, met and went through much the same order of business. Mr. Lowrey was re-elected captain. George P. Castle was elected first lieutenant and H. F. Wichman second lieutenant. In this company the annexation roll was signed by every member present.

Thirty-five members of Company No. 6 met in the District Court room. Mr. Batchelor was present for the department and Capt. W. P. O'Brien occupied the chair. Mr. O'Brien was unanimously re-elected captain. D. W. McNichol was elected first lieutenant, and George Hawkins second lieutenant.

Company No. 4 (Masonic Temple Squad), Dr. Wood, captain, will meet at 7:30 this evening for election of officers and inspection. This will complete the list of all the companies.

Fortunate Native Boy.

In the police court yesterday morning Keoki, a native lad about 11 years old, came up for trial on the charge of vagrancy. His proved to be a case out of the ordinary. His parents are both dead and he has been living around wherever he happened to find a place. There was no one to watch over and care for him and to see his regularity of attendance at school. He became careless and was arrested for truancy.

Judge De La Vergne decided to nolle prosequi the case, and later asked the boy if he wouldn't like to go to the school in Lihue, Kauai, where trades are taught. The boy was only too glad of the chance, and gave his consent.

Then the Deputy Marshal was seen, and arrangements were made whereby the boy will be enabled to go to Kauai today. Judge De La Vergne will pay all expenses, and will for this act of kindness have the thanks of the community.

Next mail steamer from the Coast will be the Australia on February 2d.

BORN.

GAY.—At Makaweli, Kauai, January 21, 1897, to the wife of Francis Gay, a son.

MOORE.—In Pauhanu, Hawaii, Jan. 21, 1897, to the wife of Andrew Moore, a son.

DIED.

BOYD.—In Honolulu, January 23, 1897, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd, aged 7 months.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST
A GOOD PRICE.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—
Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00
UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham
or **Elgin,**
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR
\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN

HONOLULU.

WANTED

Information as to the whereabouts of Louise Helene Harting. IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE. 4514-1t 1832-1t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Italian Consulate at Honolulu, January 26th, 1897.

Information in regard to the whereabouts of Piero Rosselli di Recagno of Savona, province of Genoa in Italy, is requested by F. A. SCHAEFER, Consul for Italy.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, January 16, 1897.
1831-3w

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

The Dimond Case.

The Dimond contempt case, growing out of an injunction issued Friday night to restrain Mrs. Carrie A. Dimond from occupying or entering the premises of her husband at Waikiki, was on in the Circuit Court Saturday afternoon and postponed. Mrs. Dimond is now a guest at the Arlington, she having vacated the Waikiki residence Saturday morning in pursuance of the order.

L. B. Kerr is making a run on blankets.

LEWIS & CO.

IT'S in the country districts in California, or any other state in fact, where the best home-made cakes are made. The city girls don't have time to learn much more than the two-step, or lawn tennis—their country cousins make the cake.

Layer cake, when the sponge is light and the filling is right, is used by the best of the angels above or on earth. Lately some good housewife has found that whipped **Maple Cream** makes a delicious between-layer preparation, and a manufacturer has taken it up. We have it in round tins and can recommend it.

Makakake is the peculiar name for a conglomeration of wheat, oats, corn and rye, for pancakes or muffins. It is peculiar because it is really good.

Another thing we sell is genuine **York State Apple Butter**, in 2 and 5-pound tins. Standard Crackers, five varieties in 2-pound tin boxes; Baked Beans, with or without tomato sauce; Spiced Onions, in quart bottles; Apples, Lunch Paté, Brabant Sardines, Clam Bouillon, in bottles or tins; Extra Boneless Ham, in 1-pound tins; New York Sage Cheese; Concentrated Tomatoes, and the best Hams in the world.

Orders from the other Islands promptly executed and shipped.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased.
The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW,
Administrator.

Honolulu, January 24th, 1897.
1832-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Kapalehua (k), deceased, late of Lihue, Kauai, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, at my store, Lihue, Kauai.

C. H. BISHOP,
Administrator.

Lihue, Kauai, Jan. 7, 1897. 1828T-4ta

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, held at the company's office, in Hilo, Hawaii, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, the following officers were elected for the year 1897:

J. G. Serrao.....President
J. S. Canario.....Vice President
Antonio Carvalho.....Secretary
J. J. Furtado.....Treasurer
J. M. Gouvea, Sr.....Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors of the said company.

(Signed) ANTONIO CARVALHO,
Secretary.

Dated at Hilo, this 18th day of January, 1897.

SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Auction Rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

On Saturday, Feb. 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following described real estate situate in Kalanapalena, Kalihi, Kona, Oahu, comprising 2 Lots as follows:

1. L. C. A. 1214, Kaula, Lot 1. Beginning at a marked corner in the stone wall at the North-west corner of L. C. A. 1237, Kaiaie Lot 2 at a point from which the Kahauiki Irig. Sta. is N 3 49 E true 50 feet, and running S 25 deg. 0 min. E true, 132 feet along L. C. A. 1237, Kaiaie Lot 2, S 51 deg 0 min. W true 33 feet along the same, S 44 deg. 0 min. E true 75.2 feet along the same, S 32 deg. 0 min. W true 33 feet along L. C. A. 1218 Kahinalua, Lot 2, N 37 deg. 0 min. W true 226.5 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kaimi, N 60 deg. 20 min. E true 82.5 feet along Gov't Land to initial point and including an area of 258-1000 of an acre.

2. Part of L. C. A. 1214 Kaula, Lot 2 Beginning at a marked stone at the North corner of Grant 3271 R. Regis Lot 17 at a point from which the Hauiki Irig. Sta. is N 7 deg. 26 min. E true 685 feet and running, S 57 deg. 10 min. W true 61 feet along Grant 3271 R. Regis, Lot 17, S 49 deg. 30 min. E true 123 feet along the same, S 49 deg. 30 min. W true 106.6 feet along L. C. A. 1251 Klonopu, Lot 1, S 38 deg. 50 min. E true 120.1 feet along the same, S 53 deg. 10 min. W true 86 feet along Grant 3286 Mahoe, N 37 deg. 40 min. W true 31, 7 feet along L. C. A. 2596 Palaoa no Mahue, S 61 deg. 10 min W true 79.2 feet along the same, N 37 deg. 40 min. true 118.1 feet along the same and L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 55 deg. 50 min. E true 88.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 25 deg. 40 min. W true 37.6 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 58 deg. 0 min. E true 54.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 43 deg 30 min. W true 64 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 37 deg. 30 min. E true 32.5 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 47 deg. 40 min. W true 126.7 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 154.5 feet along Government Land, N 52 deg. 30 min. E true 90 feet along that portion of this Lot sold to Fakalau, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 84 feet along the same, N 52 deg. 30 min. E true 72 feet along old stone wall by Government Land, S 26 deg. 0 min. E true 270 feet along Government Land, S 52 deg. 30 min. W true 35.3 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kaula, S 43 deg. 30 min. E true 114 feet along the same to initial point and including an area of 72-1000 acres making the total area of the two lots 2 33.100 acres.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

J. S. EMERSON,
Commissioner.

1830-6t.

TO OUR : : : :

Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT

You require, in order to

While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box

America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor,
Music for the Dance,
Any kind of Music.

....PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES....

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Cattle for Sale.

Holstein bred, 700 head, more or less, for sale. Apply to

V. KNUDSEN,

Waiawa, Kekaha P. O. Isle of Kauai.

1828-3t

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages;

Books by wise men, fools, sages.

Papers cheap and papers dear.

If you want them order here:

UNION (S.) AGENCY,
Spreckelsville, Maui.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makani the same day; Naha, Kona, Hawaii and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday...Feb. 2 Tuesday...July 29
Friday...Feb. 12 Friday...July 30
Tuesday...Feb. 23 Tuesday...Aug. 10
Friday...Mar. 5 Friday...Aug. 20
Tuesday...Mar. 16 Tuesday...Aug. 31
Friday...Mar. 26 Friday...Sep. 10
Tuesday...Apr. 6 Tuesday...Sep. 21
Friday...Apr. 16 Friday...Oct. 1
Tuesday...Apr. 27 Tuesday...Oct. 12
Friday...May 7 Friday...Oct. 22
Tuesday...May 18 Tuesday...Nov. 2
Friday...May 28 Friday...Nov. 13
Tuesday...June 8 Tuesday...Nov. 23
Friday...June 18 Friday...Dec. 3
Tuesday...June 29 Tuesday...Dec. 14
Friday...July 9 Friday...Dec. 24

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makani, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday...Jan. 29 Tuesday...July 2

COLONEL RETIRES

The Resignation Was Handed in Yesterday.

DISSENSION AMONG OFFICERS

Resolutions of Respect Passed by Volunteers.

Colonel Fisher Will Assume Command—No Other Changes Now.

To those not on the inside of military happenings, the resignation of Col. R. H. McLean from the command of the First Regiment, which was sent to the President yesterday, was a great surprise. The causes which led to this turn of events have been current talk for some time, and the colonel's resignation was expected sooner or later. In truth it was hinted a month ago that he would retire on the first of February, and the fact was intimated to this paper a few days ago. The following is a copy of the letter sent by Colonel McLean to the President.

Headquarters First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897. Hon. S. R. Dole, Commander-in-Chief.

Sir—As the result of our conversation on the 21st inst., I herewith tender to you my resignation as Colonel Commanding the First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii.

With feelings of the highest admiration for yourself, I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, R. H. McLEAN, Colonel First Regiment, N. G. H.

Following this letter, Colonel McLean issued another to the Regiment, which was dispatched in the afternoon to all staff, field and line officers. It was as follows:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897. General Orders No. 25.

On taking leave of the First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii, I desire to heartily thank those officers and men who have aided me in my efforts to place the regiment in its present highly creditable condition.

I leave the regiment at a time when its drill, discipline, soldierly appearance, equipment, artillery and quarters are in an immeasurably superior condition to that in which I found them.

I earnestly hope that the regiment will continue to prove itself worthy of the object for which it was organized.

I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the time when I was associated with you, and had the honor of being the Colonel commanding the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

By command of: COLONEL McLEAN, JOHN SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

Still later the following order was issued from general headquarters:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897. General Orders No. 19.

For the information of the National Guard of Hawaii, it is announced that the resignation of Col. R. H. McLean, commanding the First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii, has been accepted, to take effect this 22d day of January, A. D. 1897.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief: JOHN H. SOPER, Adjutant General.

Accompanying this letter which was sent to regimental headquarters, and later published to the officers, was a personal letter from the department to Colonel McLean. It was as follows:

Department of Foreign Affairs, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 22, 1897.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of today's date, wherein you tender your resignation as Colonel commanding the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and to say that such resignation is accepted to take effect today.

In accepting your resignation, I take pleasure in saying that your services while in command of the First Regiment have been highly creditable to yourself and eminently satisfactory to the Government.

Your efforts to put the regiment on a strictly military basis have proved successful, and you leave the force in a state of high efficiency.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Col. R. H. McLean, Commanding First Regiment, N. G. H., Honolulu, H. I.

In a private consultation, President Dole assured Colonel McLean of the high appreciation by the Government of his past services. He said they had been eminently satisfactory.

Lieutenant Colonel Fisher will succeed to the command of the regiment. For the present at least, matters will run along as they are now. It is the purpose of the department to reduce the force of paid men, such a large number as has been kept, not being considered necessary. As the enlistments of the men in the barracks expire, they will be let out until the force is reduced to about sixty men. All orders in future will come from Colonel Fisher, and Capt. John Schaefer will have full charge at headquarters.

The immediate cause of the resignation of Colonel McLean was the opposition of a group of the regiment officers. He has been unpopular with a number of them for several months and failed to get into their good graces again. When a charge was suggested, it was thought best to go back to the old arrangement which existed prior to the arrival of the Colonel in 1895. During the last week of December all of the officers of the regiment were called before the President to state their "grievances," if any, and their opinions as to the best course to pursue. Another matter, which commended the suggestion of going back to the old system, was that of expense. The result of deliberations on these points was the above correspondence of yesterday.

Upon receiving the acceptance of his resignation, Colonel McLean immediately retired from the duties of his

office. He will occupy his room in the bungalow until about the first of the month, when he will depart for his old home in New York.

Colonel McLean arrived in Honolulu on May 9, 1895, twenty-one months ago, from New York. He had just returned from a scientific trip to Germany and was employed by Hon. L. A. Thurston, then Minister at Washington, upon instructions from this Government, to come here and take command of the First Regiment. At that time the Regiment consisted merely of one battalion of six companies. One of the Colonel's first moves was to divide it into two battalions, and Companies G and H were formed to make up the required number of elements.

The least that can be said of his move is that he has brought the military of Hawaii up to a state of efficiency never reached before. Several of the companies are today on a par with regulars of the United States in point of discipline and efficiency. The Colonel proved a disciplinarian of the first order and his constant efforts have brought this high standard of the regiment.

The news of the resignation was the occasion of genuine regret in the barracks. There the Colonel was very popular. At the meeting of Company D last night, the situation was announced by Captain McCarthy. Several speeches were made, eulogizing the services of Colonel McLean to the N. G. H., and expressing regret at this turn of events. The following resolution, apropos of the resignation, proposed by Private W. Charlock, passed by unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That in the resignation of Colonel McLean from command of the First Regiment, the National Guard Hawaii has sustained a great loss; that Company D receives with profound regret the news of such resignation."

Colonel McLean said last night: "I have done my best and trust my work speaks for itself. I leave Hawaii with the highest regard for the President, the Ministers and the department. To men of the regiment, I will always bear the strongest aloha. Emotions I can hardly describe arise as I come to leave them. I have always considered it the greatest honor to command the First Regiment, N. G. H.—not so much for the distinction as for the personnel of the men composing the little Hawaiian army. They are men of business and honor, struggling for lofty principles. I will ever remember with pleasure my association with them."

CALIFORNIA WINS

Score 85 Points More Than Local Team.

Wind and Weather Against Them. Thought They Had Lost the Match.

The great 100-man military rifle match between teams from the First Regiment, N. G. C. and the Hawaiian National Guard took place yesterday, says the S. F. Call of the 11th inst. —at least one-half of it took place. The members of the California team assembled in full force at the Shell Mound rifle range yesterday and it is expected that the Hawaiian also gathered at their range near Honolulu. The scores made by the two teams will be exchanged by the earliest steamers. The conditions were that each team should consist of 100 men who were to fire ten shots each at 200 yards off hand with military muskets. The losing team is to present the winners with a trophy valued at \$100.

It is feared that the California team will have to purchase the trophy for the islanders, for the men did not shoot in their usual form on account of the very cold weather. Besides, some of the best men in the regiment were by some oversight or mistake left out of the contest and poor shots pulled the average of 39.52. Such marksmen as C. F. Waltham of Company C, A. F. Ram of D. C. H. Otter, I. S. Claussen of B and H. B. Taylor of B, all of whom are good for from 40 to 45, failed to shoot in the team.

If the match be lost this misfortune is responsible for it. As stated, the men had the elements to contend against, for a cold, chilling wind that benumbed the marksmen blew across the range all day and whipped the bullets right and left, up and down, all day and made the men wish for a few hours of balmy island climate. It would have been hard to have had the event fall on a worse day.

The local marksmen were under the direction of Louis Barrere, inspector of rifle practice, and Major Hugh T. Sime. Hawaiian Consul Wilder was present on the range as the official representative of the Honolulu marksmen. As the men entered the range they were obliged to pass a combined emblem of the two republics, and although it was small many raised their caps. This consisted of two miniature flags of the United States and Hawaii. Under these were the words "E Pluribus" and "Aloha." A miniature broom was placed between the two.

Up to noon the shooting was remarkably poor. A. H. Kennedy got a cup of hot coffee and broke the ice by going to 44. A little later Lieutenant Seeley, followed suit, but Chris Meyer forged ahead of both with 44 on Creedmoor. The latter stood at the head until late in the day, when A. E. Ehrenport made the top score of 45, as follows: 45 44 44 44 45 45. The regiment offered three cash prizes or medals, as the men desired, to the three making the highest scores in the team. These were won by Ehrenport, Meyer and Kennedy. The scores of the 100 marksmen were as follows and the

company to which each belongs is given with the score:

Corporal A. E. Ehrenport, Company H, 45; Lieut. C. W. Seeley, K, 44; C. Meyer, C, 44; Sergt. A. H. Kennedy, C, 44; J. Smithson, C, 44; J. Peitz, B, 43; Lieut. W. Robertson, E, 42; J. Gibbs, B, 42; C. P. Maguire, K, 42; Charles Perry, B, 42; Sergt. F. Moore, I, 42; Sergt. M. J. Sheehan, I, 42; Lieut. H. Huber, I, 41; Corp. W. W. Thompson, G, 42; E. P. Jacobson, K, 42; T. Kelly, H, 42; Corp. J. L. Utschig, K, 42; Sergt. W. L. Fenn, G, 42; Corp. J. C. Seagrave, D, 42; J. A. Ross, B, 42; Lieut. W. Tolpin, I, 42; E. P. Filmer, B, 42; Corp. P. L. Braunman, B, 42; E. R. Holsten, F, 42; C. E. Thompson, G, 42; J. F. Norton, G, 41; Sergt. J. Cunningham, K, 41; W. M. Barclay, S, 41; F. Baumgartner, B, 42; F. Koch, I, 41; Lieut. C. B. Goodell, C, 41; P. M. Diers, G, 41; A. Apthorp, B, 41; Sergt. A. E. Anderson, G, 41; W. M. Barclay, S, 41; P. Brunotti, K, 41; Capt. G. Filmer, B, 41; Corp. H. Meyers, K, 41; Lieut. B. B. Sturdevant, B, 41; Sergt. F. Povey, G, 41; M. T. Shinn, A, 41; G. Heinemann, B, 41; Sergt. H. M. Holtz, H, 41; Lieut. E. Kehrlin (star), I, 41; P. Bohr, G, 41; Sergt. G. McCulloch, B, 40; Sergt. T. P. O'Brien, H, 40; C. Isaakson, E, 40; F. L. Leardi, I, 40; Sergt. C. D. Cook, F, 40; Corp. Golly, I, 40; C. G. Strippel, I, 40; Corp. C. Hirst, G, 40; H. J. Musgrave, C, 40; Sergt. E. P. Boltersson, K, 40; P. F. Baur, K, 40; W. H. Hays, B, 40; J. E. Atwater, H, 40; Capt. E. C. Sullivan, G, 40; E. C. Cordell, B, 40; Sergt. W. B. Larkin, G, 40; Capt. F. Richter, I, 40; G. Undermann, B, 40; Lieut. B. B. Corb, J. F. E. L. 39; H. Hall, I, 39; V. F. Northrup, G, 39; Corp. J. E. Broderick, H, 39; J. Farnham, M, 37; Sergt. P. L. Brown, F, 37; J. Ringen, I, 37; J. Kallman, I, 37; L. J. Reinhold, K, 37; Capt. F. W. Warren, H, 37; F. E. F. 36; J. E. 36; W. Dumbrel, C, 36; V. Demarais, K, 36; W. Warnikros, I, 36; J. H. Helms, K, 36; H. C. Payson, I, 34; T. J. Carroll, H, 34; Sergt. C. Iversen, G, 34; Sergt. A. H. Clifford, B, 33; Sergt. D. E. Lawton, C, 33; J. von Stadens, I, 33; P. D. Butt, C, 31; Lieut. F. A. Nippert, F, 31; F. F. Carson, F, 31; H. C. Leffmann, I, 31. Grand total, 1,552 out of a possible 1,600.

SHERMAN SILENT.

May Receive a Portfolio in the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is announced tonight positively that McKinley has tendered the State portfolio to Senator John Sherman of Ohio and that the distinguished Buckeye statesman has accepted.

Speculation as to who would be the Ohio member in the Cabinet of the President-elect has persistently hovered about the names of Senator Sherman and Mark Hanna, the former being mentioned in connection with the State and Treasury portfolios and the latter in connection with the head of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments. It has been known for some time, however, that Hanna's ambition was a seat in the United States Senate. The retirement of Ohio's veteran Senator to accept the position of Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet will probably open the way to a gratification of this ambition.

The vacancy created by Mr. Sherman's retirement would be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell, and it is thought he will appoint Hanna. Senator Sherman declines to make any statement relative to the announcement which is made tonight.

PERKINS ELECTED.

Succeeds Himself as United States Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Senator George C. Perkins was today elected to succeed himself as the representative of the State of California in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. The opposition to Perkins was short but strenuous, the only recognized competitor of the successful candidate being Samuel M. Shorthridge whose ultimate withdrawal from the race was made in the same manly and courageous manner that had characterized his entry into the exalted political arena and his conduct and methods while the battle was in full swing. He entered the struggle on the solicitation of his friends in the hope that his candidacy and success would tend to harmonize party differences, and aid in maintaining the high prestige of the party whose welfare he always has at heart.

THE MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

Confirmation of the News of the Killing of Whites.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Officials of the Niger Protectorate confirm the news of the massacre of Consul Phillips, Messrs. Lick and Campbell, Consul officers, Major Crawford (Deputy Commissioner), and Captains Boisragon and Maling, officers of the Niger Coast force; Dr. Elliot, two civilians and a number of Kroon and native carriers. The officials add that the expedition was unarmed and was endeavoring peacefully to enter Benin City, with a view to opening trade relations. The officials do not believe a single white man of the party escaped. The party included 250 carriers, of whom seven escaped.

HAWAIIAN CABLESCHEME.

Belief that the Proposition Will Soon be Revived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Since the deadlock in the Committee on Commerce, over which one of the projects for a Hawaiian cable was the more meritorious, the general question of a Pacific cable has been held in abeyance. It is understood General Wagner Swayne of New York will appear before the House Commerce Committee next Tuesday to present a new proposition in behalf of the Spalding Company.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Discussed in the Committee Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Rules today gave audience to a number of Senators and Representatives who are interested in the Nicaragua canal. The practicability of the scheme was the only thing discussed. If the bill is allowed to come up it is believed it will pass.

HOW FOREIGN-BORN VOTED.

Largest McKinley Majorities Where Live the Most of Foreign Birth.

Mr. Bryan received most of his votes from States in which the foreign-born voters are comparatively few in numbers, while Mr. McKinley received his largest majorities in States in which a very great proportion of the population is of foreign birth, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

Perhaps the facts are set forth more convincingly in the following table, taken from the census report of 1890:

FOR MCKINLEY.

State.	Age.
California	232,135
Connecticut	78,419
Delaware	6,152
Illinois	390,317
Indiana	73,358
Iowa	155,670
Kentucky	29,816
Maine	30,470
Maryland	42,599
Massachusetts	257,094
Michigan	248,317
Minnesota	201,303
New Hampshire	26,047
New Jersey	145,047
New York	685,275
North Dakota	36,315
Ohio	218,841
Oregon	37,415
Pennsylvania	397,440
Rhode Island	40,185
Wisconsin	243,354
Vermont	19,686
West Virginia	90,789
Total	3,686,080

FOR BRYAN.

State.	Age.
Alabama	8,125
Arkansas	8,260
Colorado	50,340
Florida	10,650
Georgia	6,954
Idaho	11,705
Kansas	73,065
Louisiana	25,351
Missouri	120,737
Montana	29,973
Mississippi	5,031
Nebraska	95,875
Nevada	10,770
North Carolina	2,081
South Carolina	3,406
South Dakota	42,914
Tennessee	11,407
Texas	75,248
Utah	24,625
Virginia	11,313
Washington	37,950
Wyoming	9,192
Total	694,872

Germany's capacity to compete with England is not due, as all along supposed, to cheap labor, but, as watchful observers have believed, to superior technical training. This, England has had to admit.

PRACTICALLY DEAD.

The Wonderful Experience of Geo. Bilton, Lincoln, Eng.

Discharged from Bolton Maker's and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, as incurable, on three medical certificates, George Bilton, of Willow Cottage, Pelham-street, Lincoln, drew his bonus—which was paid to him as though he had been dead—and went home to die. A sister begged him to be photographed, that some likeness might remain after his death.

The following statement is taken from Mr. Bilton's own lips. "One day I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I wrote to Dr. Williams for a box of the Pills and had some sent. I soon began to feel their good effects. Now, as you see, I am hale and hearty."

"What particular effect did the Pills have?" "The first effect was that they increased my appetite and weight, cured my paralysis, relieved my pain, and enabled me to digest my food. I have increased over a stone and a half in weight."

"Then you think the public should know of this?" Mr. Bilton was asked. "Yes," he replied. "I should be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the truth. One young man I know had two boxes of Pills and was doing well; then he went to some drug store for a third box, but was persuaded to try some pills of their own make, very similar to Dr. Williams', but cheaper. He grew worse after taking them, and has been glad to go back to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People owe their reputation to the wonderful cures they have effected in paralysis, locomotor ataxia, heart disease, palpitations, rheumatism, sciatica, rickets, chronic erysipelas, consumption, anæmia, weakness, loss of appetite, pains in the back, female weakness and hysteria. They are a tonic—the only tonic pill—not a purgative. Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Contracts Awarded.

Tenders for building a vault and making repairs to the Walluku court-house and also building the new school house at Papakou were opened at the Interior Office yesterday. The former contract was awarded to Robt. Howie for \$2069; the latter to John Cook for \$2175.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louisa Grover, of Sardinia, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

EXPERIENCE AND BRILLIANT RESULTS CONFIRM ALL THAT HAS BEEN CLAIMED FOR

The "Guatemala" Coffee - Pulper!

Which is conceded to be the most perfect machine yet devised for the purpose.

COFFEE PLANTERS will do well to give our "No. 0" size a trial. This machine has a capacity for pulping 5,000 pounds of coffee in 12 hours. We wish to particularly call attention to the FEED ROLL, which we have recently added. The new adjustable gates in the breast-plate enable it to pulp any size coffee without breaking the bean. The arrangement of the hopper prevents pebbles and other foreign substances, which are sometimes found in coffee, from reaching the cylinder.

We supply without charge an extra copper drum and extra gates for breast-plate with each machine. The manufacturers of these machines, THE GEORE L. SQUIER MFG. CO., have aimed at the greatest possible simplicity, consistent with thorough efficiency, in the designs, and used the best materials in their construction.

WE DO NOT OVER-STATE CAPACITIES.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

AGENTS.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant DYSENTERY was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system, whereas the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

OUR GOODS

For the after Christmas season partake of the same excellence of quality as that for the holidays, and as is usual everywhere the price goes down. We are now offering handsome bed room sets in hard wood at ridiculously

Low Prices.

We have furniture coming on nearly every vessel from the Coast and we sell it quickly at a small profit, rather than have it accumulate and become shop worn. Our present stock comprises:

Chiffoniers, Rockers, Bed Room Sets, Book Cases, China Closets, Portierres, Couches (to order).

These goods are unequalled in Honolulu in either quality or price.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street : San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.) Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS.

SOCIETY

The wheel is just now the principal object of interest among the society people of Honolulu. It is nothing but bicycle talk from morning until night. This of course is in reference to the ladies. The men say nothing because they don't feel that way after the bills are paid. If any lady desires a little unpleasantness all she has to do is to say that her wheel is better than of her neighbor. There is a pitched battle at once. Of course it is recognized as being a feud, this hankering after the dusty roads on a swift running bicycle, but even if it is, no amount of persuasion can bring the conviction that bicycling is anything but the most pleasant of occupations. So it goes from day to day until now the number of people in Honolulu who ride bicycles is becoming so large that—well, it has the effect of putting the various agents in a good humor.

The following party met at the P. T. C. courts, Union Square and started out on a ride to Waikiki shortly after 8 o'clock. Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Miss Lawrence, Miss Pauahi Judd, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Juliette King, Messrs. George C. Potter, Gerritt P. Wilder, Samuel G. Wilder, Armstrong Smith, Harry Waterhouse, Walter Dillingham, Charles Hyde and C. H. W. Norton. At the Irwin home the party were met by Mrs. Irwin and Miss Spalding. After a short time spent in pleasant converse, the bicyclists were invited to the dining room where supper was served.

The table was decorated in true P. T. C. style. In the center stood a large bunch of red carnations while at either end were smaller bunches of the same flower. Running across the table on either side were broad ribbons of scarlet and navy blue, and the shade for the light above the table was made of paper to match. At each plate were bouquets of red carnations for the ladies and boutonnieres of the same flowers for the men. They were tied with ribbons in the P. T. C. colors.

Shortly after supper the party returned to the city, feeling much indebted to Mrs. Irwin for a most delightful evening.

One of the prettiest card parties Honolulu has seen for a long time was given by Miss Young at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young, last night. It was a most enjoyable and altogether satisfactory occasion. The following were present:

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mrs. Ashford, Misses Kate McGrew, Bernice Halstead, Clara Fuller, Kate Cornwell, Belle Vida, May Damon, Adele Widdifield, Mamie Riordan, Kulamann Ward, Carrie Afong, Sadie Carter, Ethel Smith, Juliette King, Helen Parker, Margaret Hopper, Alice Wall, Bernice Halstead, Pauahi Judd, Fannie May, Rita Schmidt, Catherine Widdifield, Annie Ward, Helen Afong, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wichman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Swamy, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lackland, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Judge and Mrs. W. J. Frear, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Messrs. Wm. C. Parke, Chas. Weight, Geo. Kleugel, Arthur Wall, J. Humbert, H. Schultze, C. von Hamm, W. H. Beard, B. L. Marx, A. M. Brown, J. Howard, Prof. Babbitt, Harry Wilder, C. H. W. Norton, W. Dillingham, Geo. C. Potter, C. W. Dickey, E. R. Stackable, Dr. C. B. Cooper.

A bicycle ride to Waikiki in the moonlight is very pleasant to experience, but when there is a good time awaiting one, such as the P. T. C. boys and lady friends were given by Mrs. Irwin at her beautiful home, Thursday night, the pleasure is only increased a hundred fold.

A bicycle party stopped in at Mrs. Gunn's dancing school Thursday evening. A special dance was played for their benefit when short skirts and knickerbockers took possession of the floor.

U. S. Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Ellis Mills and U. S. Vice-Consul and Mrs. W. Porter Boyd were the guests of the ward-room officers of the U. S. S. Alert at breakfast yesterday.

A number of theatre parties have already been made up for the Graham concert at the Opera House Tuesday evening.

A dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yates was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Swamy Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renjes and Mrs. Eleanor Graham will return to Honolulu in April.

President and Mrs. Dole have gone to Waikiki to stay for several weeks.

A PLAIN TALK ON HORSE SHOEING.

[Breeder and Sportsman.]

An experience of many years has convinced me that the average horse owner is profoundly ignorant concerning the needs or requirements of his horse's feet. This ignorance is not confined to any particular locality nor to a single class of men having horses under their control. As a rule, the rich man with his blue-blooded stock is no wiser on this point than is the owner of the drag or cart horse, but he will look wise upon entering the shop with his horse and at once begins to dictate to the shoer, who served an apprenticeship of years learning his trade, as to the proper manner of paring the foot, fitting the shoe and driv-

ing the nails. A horse shoer needs no such dictation. He need only be told the trouble, if any there be, with the horse's gait, and if he is a mechanic he will apply the proper remedy. Advice does not come amiss to the "botch" but he should be patronized only under compulsion. The shoer is a specialist, and learns something new concerning his calling almost every day of business life in the shop. The shoer of today, who clings to all the methods of twenty-five years ago, is along way behind the procession. Within that time such great progress has been made that horse shoeing has become an art. A faulty gait or stride can be remedied, and in most cases radically cured if the horse is taken to a shoer who devotes careful thought and study to his trade, but improvement never comes to the horse whose feet are entrusted to the butchering methods of a "botch." I believe I make a fair estimate when I assert that nine-tenths of the horse owners of the world do not know that horse shoeing and blacksmithing are two distinct trades, and that to learn both a man must serve two distinct apprenticeships. In other words, nine out of ten men think the sign "Blacksmith" over a shop is an indication that there is a horse shoer within, but in the majority of cases they are mistaken. The man who "irons" a buggy, wagon or wheelbarrow, has his square, tri-square, dividers, straight-edge and other tools, by which to be guided in his work, but it is not so with the horse shoer, who first prepares the hoof properly, carries in his eye a picture of that hoof from the horse to the anvil, and uses that picture as a pattern by which to do his work.

The term, "jack of all trades and master of none," applies very aptly to many who conduct blacksmith shops. I assert this fearlessly because I can name many who never served an hour's apprenticeship at the trade but gained their very limited experience while tinkering on a ranch or in a lumber camp. Six months at this and they are found with a sign in front of a shop in a town or city. They cannot compete successfully with mechanics. At a given price they would get little to do, and in order to get custom, will work for fifty per cent. less than the artisan, and to the shame of many horse owners be it said, they are patronized. A half-dollar reduction in the price of shoeing a horse catches the average horse owner. He will jump at it as does a hungry trout at the seductive artificial fly of the angler, and in the end is as badly worsted as is the fish, for at the expiration of three months there is not a sound foot under that horse. In these days of hard paved streets, a mechanic's skill is required to keep the hoof of the horse in good condition, but a "botch" can convert a sound hoof into a mass of corns, bruised heels and quarter and toe cracks in less than three months. It is being done simply because horse owners patronize those who do cheap work.

My advice to all horse owners is, beware of the man who solicits work at a price less than that which you have been having it done. He who offers an inducement of that kind is not a mechanic. Cheap work is a synonym for poor work, done with poor material, and in the end is the most expensive. A horse, if worth shoeing at all, is worth being shod properly. Avoid the cheap shoer and you avoid the botch. Take your horse to the mechanic who asks only a fair remuneration for his work and the results will always be satisfactory, because your horse will be ready to respond to every reasonable task imposed upon him.

Never say to a shoer, "I want you to drive bigger nails this time, the shoes staid on but three months the last time you shod him." The length of time a shoe stays on is not an evidence of the skill of the shoer.

Let this artisan be the judge of the size of nail to use. The "shell" of the hoof is often thicker and stronger on a small than on a large horse, and the shoer must use the nail best adapted to his work. Ten small nails will do less damage to a brittle hoof than seven large ones and hold equally as well. Don't growl if your shoer is a mechanic, when you see him driving the nails high in a brittle hoof. He does it to "get a hold" in the youngest part of the "shell," which is the toughest and strongest, or to reach above a bad place into which it is useless to drive a nail. The "shell" or "wall" of the hoof is of uniform thickness from the sole to within three quarters of an inch of the coronet and when nails are driven high the holes can be used a second time.

No horse should be allowed to wear his shoes over thirty days. The hoof grows, but the shoe does not, and at the end of thirty days if the shoe is not worn out, the hoof has grown beyond its proper bearing, and should be re-set. Much of the trouble caused by corns is due to the shoe being allowed to remain on too long.

It does not follow that a shoer is trying to get his hand into your money drawer when he suggests that your horse should have a new set of shoes or the old ones reset. He advises you in your interest and for the welfare of the horse.

The Willis' Sale.

Morgan sold some of the household effects of the late Minister Willis Saturday morning. Excellent prices were realized. Senator Waterhouse purchased the crockery case for \$71. An old set of encyclopedias brought \$32.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the Railway Mail Service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,
War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall continue to do so until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers. A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Ask Your Groceryman For the Celebrated

CROWN FLOUR

And Take No Other!

MANUFACTURED BY
The Stockton Milling Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Limited.
Sole Agents.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £13,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2—Subscribed—2,000,000
3—Paid up Capital—2,000,000
4—Fire Fund—2,000,000
5—Life and Annuity Funds—413,433,131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MABBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

See Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH and FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF THOROUGHbred

Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kauri Stock Ranch Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls, and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old. PAUL R. ISENBERG, Telephone, 507. Waialeale Ranch. 1818-2m

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

912 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	From.	Date.
St. bk Reutenbeck, Liverpool.	Due	
St. Callao, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Seminole, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Echo, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Fantasi, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Newsboy, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Novelty, Newcastle.	Due	
St. Leali, Newcastle (for Kahulu).	Due	
Schr Metha Nelsa, Newcastle (for Kahulu).	Due	
St. Kircudbrightshire.	Due	

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, San Francisco.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. brig Lurline, Brown, Kahulu.
Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremen.
Am. bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco.
Am. bk Ceylon, Calhoun, Eureka.
Am. bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.
Ger. bk J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool.
Br. bk Northbrook, Lawton, Hong Kong. (In distress.)
Nor. ship Anvake, Cornelison, Newcastle.
Haw. bk R. P. Rithet, Turne, Newcastle.
N. S. W.
Am. bk W. H. Dimond, Nilsen, San Francisco.
Am. bk Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.
Am. bk Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, San Francisco.
Haw. schr Honolulu, Thonagel, Tocopilla, Chile.
Am. bk Amelia, Miller, Seattle.
Am. schr W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Port Townsend.
Am. bk J. M. Griffiths, Arey, Port Townsend.
Am. schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, Newcastle.
St. Henry B. Hyde, Scribner, San Francisco.
Am. schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.
Am. bk S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.
Am. bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Jan. 22.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Smr. Kaala, Mosher, from Kahuku, O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, from San Francisco.
Smr. Ke An Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.
Smr. Iwaland, Gregory, from Hawaii and Maui.
Saturday, January 23.
Smr. Waiakale, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Smr. Mokoli, Nelsen, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Smr. Kilanea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.
Sunday, January 24.
Smr. Ke An Hou, Thompson, from Kahuku.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Makai.
Smr. Kanai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Smr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.
Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Smr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Jan. 22.
Smr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Makai.
Smr. Ke An Hou, Thompson, for Kahuku.
Bk. Matilda, McKenzie, for Port Townsend.
Saturday, January 23.
Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for Yokohama.
Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kukulua and Honolulu.
Bk. Ardgonan, Breu, for Port Townsend.
Smr. Iwaland, Gregory, for Lahaina.
Schooner General McPherson, Carter, for San Diego.
Monday, Jan. 25.
Am. schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for Port Townsend.
Smr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku.
Smr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.
Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo.
Smr. Mokoli, Nelsen, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Hamakua and Niihau at 2 p. m.
Brig Lurline, Brown, for Kahulu.
Brig Martha Davis, Soule, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per Waiakale, Jan. 22.—C. H. Kluegel and 1 deck.
From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Jan. 22.—Mr. Paul Neumann, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mrs. John Gillig, Mrs. Marquardt, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. A. Hart, Mr. Donald de V. Graham, Mr. H. M. Gillig, Mr. C. A. Speckels, Mr. G. M. Boote, Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Mr. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Fredericks, Miss Isabelle Winslow, Miss Marie Winslow, Mr. J. M. Hill, Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Count Kergoriat, Mr. H. J. Hart, Mrs. H. J. Hart, Mr. P. A. Falkenberg, Mr. and

Mrs. E. S. Gibbons, Mrs. L. F. Selfridge, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. C. T. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Moore, G. C. Gallagher, O. Daniel.

From Kauai, per smr W. G. Hall, Jan. 24.—Paul Isenberg, Sr. and wife, Miss P. Isenberg, Miss C. Isenberg, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Miss H. Isenberg, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. C. H. Kluegel, H. P. Walton and 32 deck.

From Maui ports, per smr Claudine, Jan. 24.—N. Omsted, Master Atwater, Mrs. Faust and daughter, Miss Fernandez, D. Conway, S. L. Horner, C. Thiel, Mrs. Morton and 2 children, Mrs. A. Manase, Thos. Brown, A. Enos and wife and 25 deck.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui and Hawaii, per Kinau, Jan. 22.—Volcano: James Lyett, Miss Wheeler, W. R. Farrington and wife, Hilo: B. F. Shoen, L. K. McGrew, Miss E. Lyons, Mrs. T. C. McCombe, Mrs. McHapal, W. Wolters, J. Harris, McKenzie, Herbert Kendall, P. Peck, A. H. Bacheler and E. D. Sparrow. Lahaina: R. Ivers, Mahukona: Mrs. Buchanan, Miss E. Warren, H. M. Mist, Kawaihae: Mrs. Dr. Day, Miss Brown, Makana: T. Gay, Maiala: Mrs. Dr. Wood, R. B. Berg, J. C. Atwell, D. Center and wife.

For San Francisco per W. G. Irwin, Jan. 23.—M. Lazarus and A. E. Cross. For Yokohama per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Jan. 23.—E. F. Sweeney, B. F. Millar, B. A. Wattie, Sung Chuck Fan.

For Kapa, per smr James Makee, Jan. 25.—J. T. Blake and three on deck.

For Kahuku, per smr Kaala, Jan. 25.—Mr. Rowell.

EXPORTS.

Per Wm. G. Irwin for San Francisco, Jan. 23.—8743 bags sugar, valued at \$33,350. Consignors, W. G. Irwin & Co. and H. Hackfeld & Co.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

BAROM.	TEMP.	WIND.	MOON.
Jan. 22.	70.0	SE 10	10.00
Jan. 23.	70.0	SE 10	10.00
Jan. 24.	70.0	SE 10	10.00
Jan. 25.	70.0	SE 10	10.00

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Sun.	Moon.
Mon.	10.45	4.30	10.45	10.45
Tues.	11.54	5.25	11.54	11.54
Wed.	12.48	6.15	12.48	12.48
Thur.	13.38	7.00	13.38	13.38
Fri.	14.24	7.42	14.24	14.24
Sat.	15.06	8.20	15.06	15.06
Sun.	15.84	8.94	15.84	15.84

WHARF AND WAVE.

Liverpool—sailed Jan. 5th, German bark Paul Isenberg for Honolulu.

The schooner Albert Meyer sailed from Santa Rosalia on Dec. 30 for Kahulu.

With a sugar cargo valued at \$33,350 the brig Wm. G. Irwin put to sea Saturday morning.

Every foot of spare space on the Coptic is filled with Texas cotton, bound for Japan.

Chartered at Newcastle for Honolulu: Schr Louis, bkne Newsboy, schr Novelty and ship Reaper.

If the weather is good the Claudine will tow the brig Lurline to Kahulu, leaving at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, January 13: Bk Albert, Griffiths, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's steamers have brought 53,463 bags of sugar to Honolulu within the past week.

Advices state that the Warrimoo, in the C. A. S. S. line, did not sail from Sydney until the 13th inst. She will, therefore, not fall due here before tomorrow morning.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, Commander, arrived at 4:27 yesterday afternoon, 6 days, 4 hours and 5 minutes from San Francisco. She left San Francisco on the 15th at 1:57 p. m. Pleasant weather down. Thirty passengers and a large mail were brought to Honolulu. The Coptic will sail at 4 this afternoon for Yokohama.

William Kinney, the deserter from the U. S. S. Alert, is at Kapa, Kauai.

He went up there to get married. A warrant for his arrest sent to Lahaina, has therefore miscarried in its purpose.

Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co. have received information to the effect that the Japanese S. S. Nagoya-Maru, in the Seattle line, sailed from Yokohama on the 19th inst. for Honolulu. This would make her due here about February 2.

Sailed from San Francisco for Hawaiian Islands: Jan. 10, ship George Stetson (for Kahulu); Jan. 12, sch Anna (for Mahukona); Jan. 13, sch Muriel (for Honolulu); Jan. 14, bk Griffiths (for Honolulu).

In a few days the Northbrook, which called in here in distress, will resume her voyage. Her steward and one able seaman are still in the hospital, but are recovering. The others of the men who have been ill have returned aboard ship.

The three deserters from the ship Henry B. Hyde were captured aboard the Matilda by Harry Evans yesterday morning. The Matilda was about ready to leave and the men were hidden under the ballast. A probe discovered their hiding place.

It has been found that the dredger can do much of the work on the new wharf slips below the Fish Market. Thus far a depth of 12 feet has been reached, and only soft rock has been encountered. Below this level is a strata of black sand which is thought to extend to the desired depth of 26 feet.

All the port charges, excepting pilot fees, against the brig Lurline have been remitted to the agents of that vessel by the Customs Department. This is on account of a clause in the treaty between the United States and Hawaii which provides that no American vessel in distress shall pay charges for entering any port of the Hawaiian Islands.

Saturday morning on Kauai there was strong southwest winds and heavy squalls. It was very rough at Koloa and along the coast to Waimea. No damage, however, is reported, though shipping had a hard time of it. The weather moderated late in the afternoon. At Makaweli the Mikahala had to quit work. She later went to Hanalei to load.

The United States naval authorities have increased the number of boys allowed to enlist as apprentices on the naval training ship from 104, the original quota, to 204. The officers detailed to locate the school on Goat Island and have selected the peninsula on the east side as the site. A vessel will be stationed there, probably the Adams, until the school ship Pensacola goes into commission.—San Francisco Commercial News.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

BY AUTHORITY.

S. W. KEKUEWA, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, January 23, 1897. 1832-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, opened for applications Jan. 15th, 1897, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Chas. Williams, Honokaa, Hamakua, under the special terms and conditions named in Public Lands notice declaring such lands open.

Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
7	72a	\$720.00
13	73.04a	913.60
14	74.63a	922.87
15	81.04a	\$10.40
25	75.18a	939.50
26	36.17a	361.70

Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
18	18.24a	\$182.40

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot.

All purchasers must possess qualifications and make the sworn declaration, required of Cash Freehold purchasers under the Land Act, 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is due immediately after the sale.

Plans of above lots and further information, may be obtained at the office of Public Land, Honolulu, or at the office of Chas. Williams, Sub-Agent, Honokaa, Hamakua.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN, 1832-td Agent of Public Lands.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that four lots of land in Pualala and Kukulua, Kaupo, may be applied for on or after 10 a. m. February 1st, under the provisions of Land Act for Homestead Leases.

Application must be made in person to W. O. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District, Pala, Maui.

Further information may be had at

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at Office of the Sub-Agent at Pala.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Railroad Company.

Whereas—The Hawaiian Railroad Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, January 4th, 1897. 1826-9T

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Henri G. McGrew, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his account be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 23, 1897. By the Court.

P. D. KELLET, JR., Clerk. 1832-3T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka, Defendant. Assumpsit.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamanaka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896. GEORGE LUCAS, 1812-3m Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Solomon Hale of Waihee, Island of Maui, to Robert R. Hind of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, dated March 2, 1886, recorded Liber 98, page 144, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897. ROBERT R. HIND, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Kula, Maui, as follows: 1A. All lands in R. P. 4592 to Kaahanaui, 1 70-100 acres.

1. All lands in R. P. 2897 to John Miller, 71.80 acres.

2. All lands in R. P. 2306 to J. C. White, 100 acres.

3. All lands in R. P. 2043 to M. H. Repton, 100 acres.

4. All lands in R. P. 3017 to Peter Genel, 104 acres.

5. All lands in R. P. 2044 to J. Piereson, 100 acres.

6. All lands in R. P. 2626 to William Freeman, 100 acres.

7. All lands in R. P. 1204 to J. C. White, 122.45 acres.

Total number of acres, 698.25, being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of the Waihee Sugar Company, recorded Liber 100, page 47. 1830-1w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Anueha of Punaluu and Hanula Koolauloa, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, dated November 3, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 274, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that certain tract or parcel of land in said Punaluu, set forth in R. P. 3924 on Kul. 3959 to Nakolo, containing 9 3/4 acres, stated in said Patent to consist of 16 loi and Pahale, situated near the rice mill in said Punaluu, said premises being owned in fee by said mortgagor as only son and sole surviving heir of Wahineaea (w), she having purchased the said land of said Nakolo by deed, dated August 1, 1864, recorded in Liber 19, page 40, and also all of the houses, structures and appurtenances to the said premises appertaining.

1830-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lin Tai Wai Sing Kee Co. of Kamolihi, Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle of Honolulu, dated September 4, 1890, recorded Liber 126, page 241, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

That certain Rice Plantation situate in Moiliili, at or near Kanewai, Oahu, comprising all the leaseholds set forth in the schedule attached in said mortgage, together with the buildings, rice floors, rice mill and machinery thereon situate, also all working animals, including swine and poultry, all working tools and implements and also all furniture and fixtures of every description connected therewith in said plantation.

1830-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lukela Kaalimanu and Julia L. Kaalimanu of Punaluu, Koolauloa, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, dated June 10, 1893, recorded Liber 145, page 14, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

That certain Rice Plantation situate in Waikiki, Oahu, comprising all the leaseholds set forth in the schedule attached in said mortgage, together with the buildings, structures, rice floors, and also all working animals, tools and implements of every description connected herewith in said plantation.

1830-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kalepa Pupu and Palea, his wife, of Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, dated July 26th, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 154, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, Jan. 6, 1897. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those two certain parcels or house lots on the mauka side of Kua-kini street, in Kailua, Honolulu, being set forth (1) as lot 22 of the Kailua tract of S. E. Bishop, covered by deed to him of the Board of Education, recorded in Liber 103, page 232, and conveyed to said Palea (w) by deed of S. E. Bishop, dated July 26, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 237, and (2) lot 23 of said lots conveyed to Kalepa Pupu by deed of said S. E. Bishop, dated June 15, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 259; also the houses and structures upon or connected with either of said lots, having a joint area of 5,500 feet.

1827-4w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Beniam